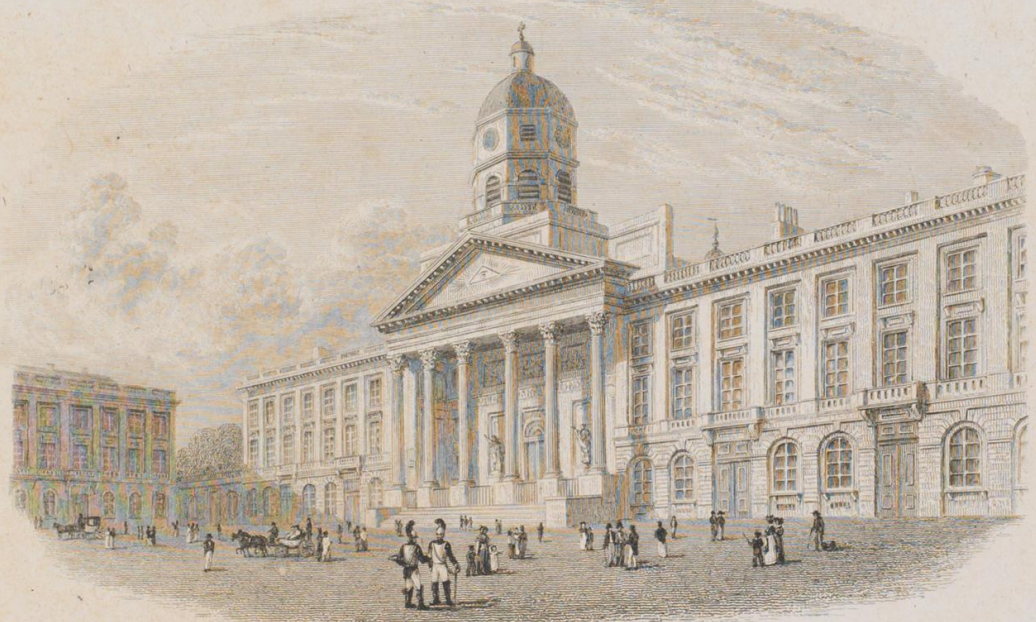


SICHERY
of the
RHINE,
BELGIUM AND HOLLAND,
from Drawings by
CAPTⁿ BATTY,
of the Grenadier Guards F.R.S.

Member of the Imperial Russian Order of St. Anne



Place Royale, Brussels

London.

ROBERT JENNINGS.

1826.

19

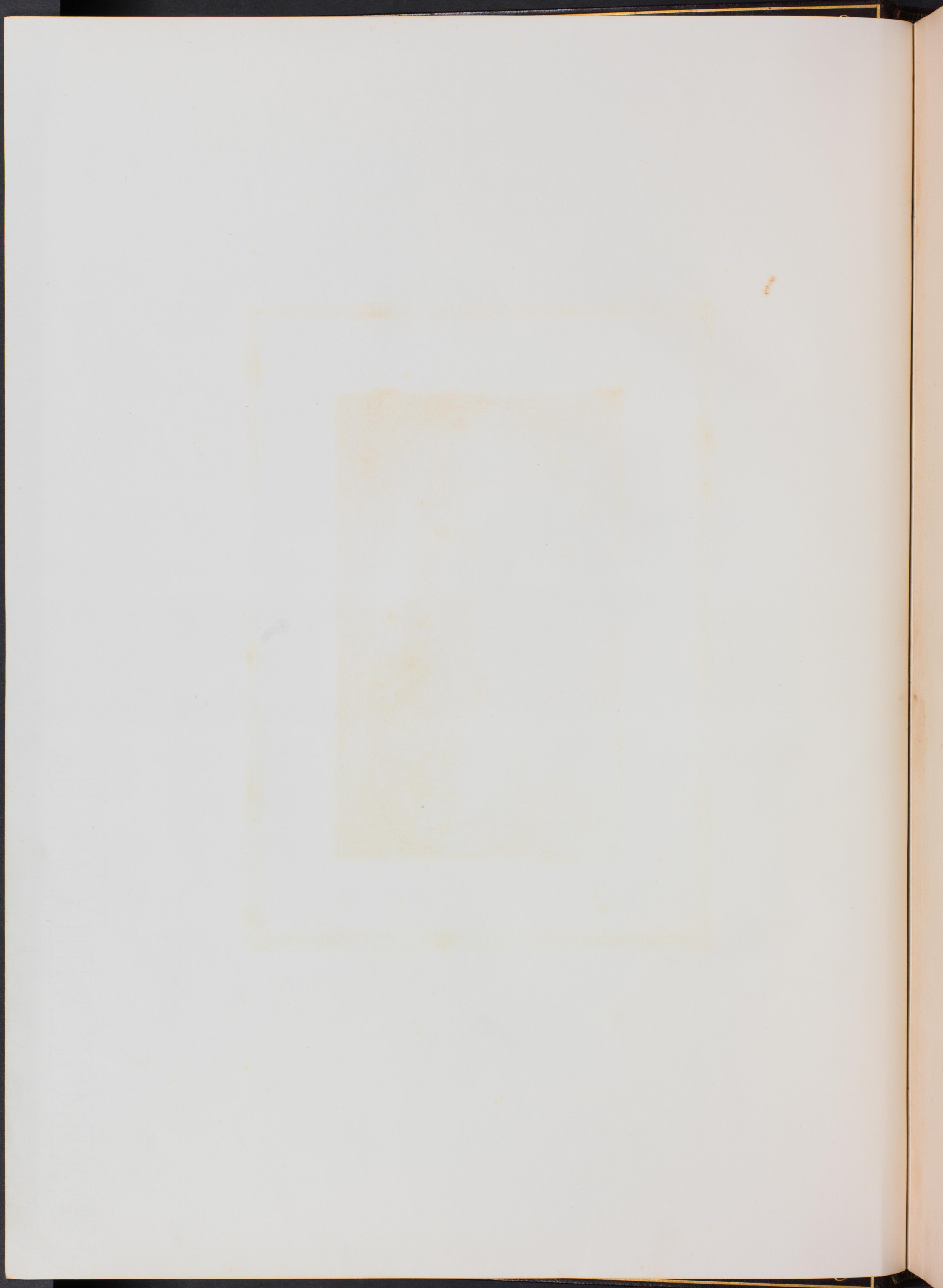
K/b 0628 (2)



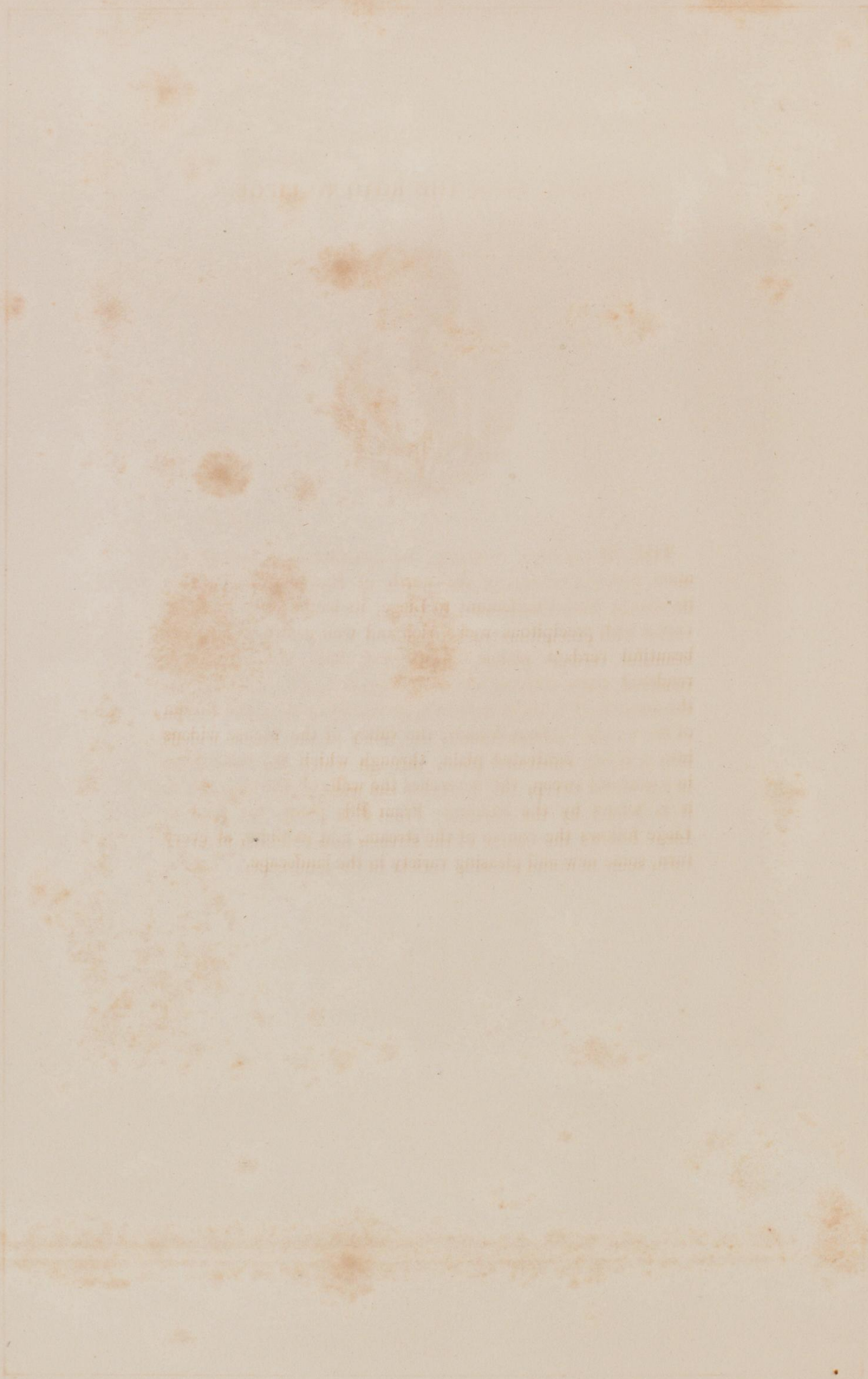
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NAMUR, FROM THE ROAD TO LIEGE.



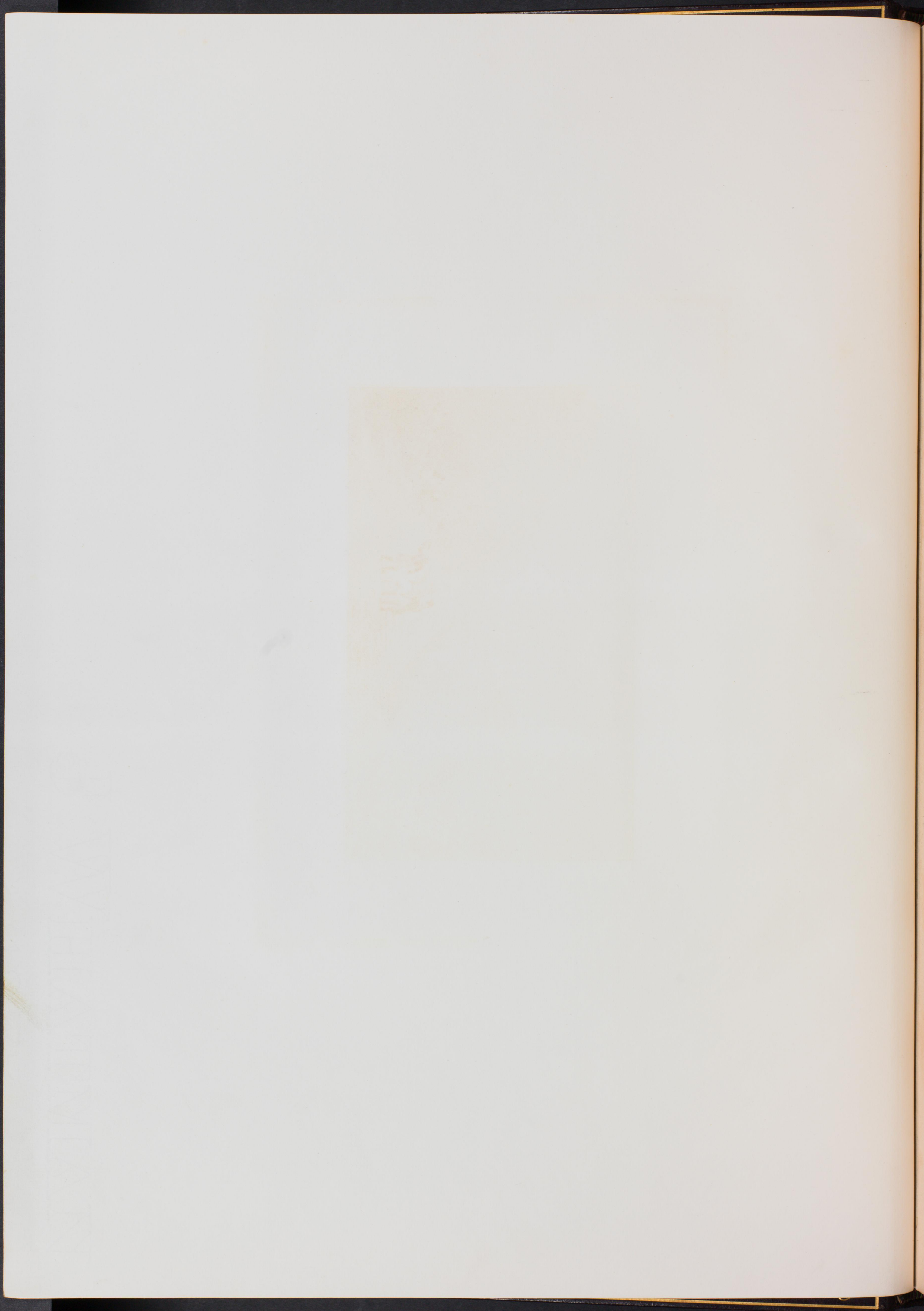
THE Meuse may, certainly, be considered as one of the most pleasing rivers in the north of Europe. Throughout its course, from Charlemont to Liege, its banks are perpetually varied with precipitous rocks, rich and well-grown woods, and beautiful verdant plains. Here and there the scenery is rendered more striking by some ruined castle, towering on the summit of a rocky eminence, or emerging from the bosom of the woods. About Namur, the valley of the Meuse widens into a richly cultivated plain, through which the river flows in a graceful sweep, till it reaches the walls of the city, where it is joined by the Sambre. From this point, the road to Liege follows the course of the stream, and exhibits, at every turn, some new and pleasing variety in the landscape.



NAMUR, VUE DU CHEMIN DE LIEGE.

ON peut, certainement, regarder la Meuse comme une des rivières les plus intéressantes du Nord de l'Europe. Dans tout son cours, depuis Charlemont jusqu'à Liège, ses bords offrent une diversité pittoresque de rochers escarpés, de forêts magnifiques, de belles plaines verdoyantes. De temps en temps le caractère de la scène est relevé par quelque château ruiné qui couronne le sommet d'un rocher, ou s'élève au milieu des forêts. Autour de Namur la vallée du Sambre s'ouvre, et forme une plaine richement cultivée, où la rivière coule dans un grand détour jusqu'à ce qu'elle atteigne les remparts de la ville où elle reçoit la Sambre. Depuis ce point le chemin de Liège suit le cours de la rivière, et présente, à chaque détour, quelque variation nouvelle et agréable du paysage.

WALKER/ALLEN/CO



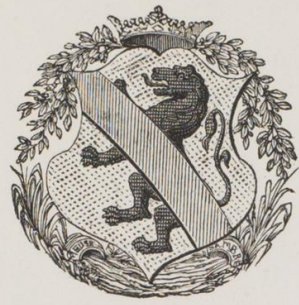




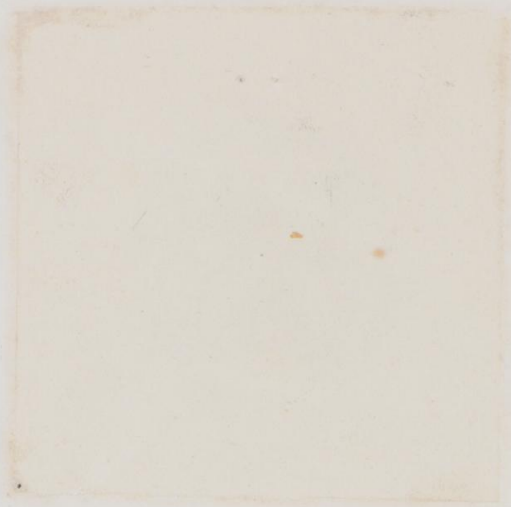
NEW YORK is a beautiful and well built city, standing on the
eastern base of the great Hudson and Harlem. It contains
about 1,000,000 inhabitants, and is a place of considerable
commercial activity, possessing several manufactures. The
surrounding hills contain deposits of mineral products,
and the harbor affords excellent anchorage for the vessels
of the world. The city is situated on the eastern bank of
the Hudson, and is separated from the city of New York
by the Harlem river, and is connected with it by a
causeway. The city is a beautiful prospect of the water,
and of the city of the Hudson, which is seen within
the distance. The city is bounded by Harlem and
the Hudson, and its waters are navigable by the Hudson river
to the city, to the extent of several miles. The
city is a beautiful prospect, and is one of the important
cities of the world.



NAMUR.



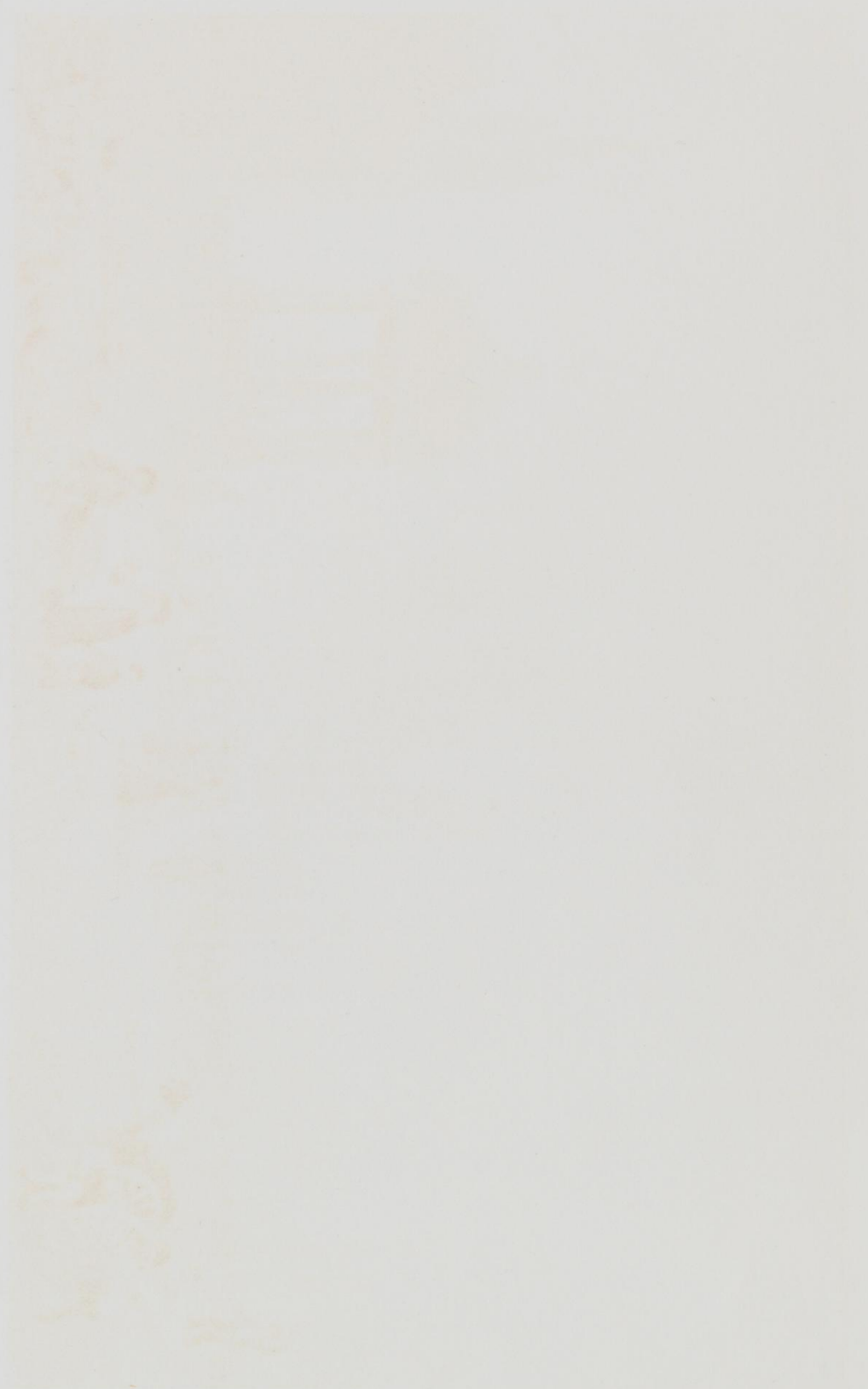
NAMUR is a handsome and well built city, standing at the confluence of the rivers Sambre and Meuse. It contains about 16,000 inhabitants, and is a place of considerable commercial activity, possessing several manufactories. The surrounding hilly country abounds in mineral productions, and furnishes ample materials for workmanship to the artisan. The view here given is taken from the rocky height upon which the citadel is constructed, and which is separated from the city by the Sambre running at its base. From this commanding point we enjoy a beautiful prospect of the whole city, and of the valley of the Meuse, which is seen winding in the distance. Namur was formerly fortified by Cohorn and Vauban, but its works were destroyed by the Austrians when masters of the country, to avoid the expense of repairs. New defences have, however, lately been constructed, and Namur will again hold its place as one of the important barrier fortresses.



NAMUR.

NAMUR est une belle ville et bien bâtie ; située au confluent de la Sambre et de la Meuse. Elle a environ 16,000 habitans, et fait un commerce assez actif ; il s'y trouve aussi plusieurs manufactures. Le pays montueux qui l'environne abonde en minéraux, et en matières premières pour les fabriques. La vue que nous donnons est prise du rocher sur lequel la citadelle est bâtie, et qui est séparé de la ville par la Sambre qui roule à son pied. Ce point élevé offre un beau coup-d'œil de toute la ville et de la vallée de la Meuse, dont on voit les détours dans le lointain. Namur fut fortifiée par Cohorn et Vauban, mais les ouvrages en furent démolis par les Autrichiens pendant qu'ils étaient les maîtres de ce pays, pour épargner les frais nécessaires pour les tenir en bon état. On a commencé cependant à construire de nouvelles fortifications, et Namur reprendra son rang comme une des plus importantes des places frontières.





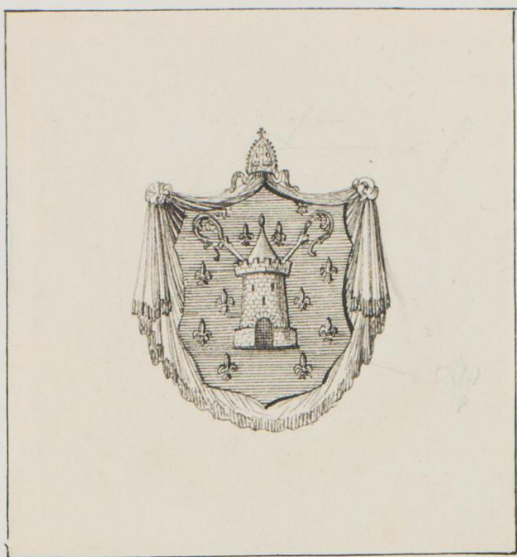




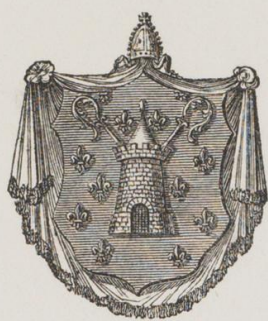
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TEL: 773-936-3300
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GREAT SQUARE AT TOURNAY.

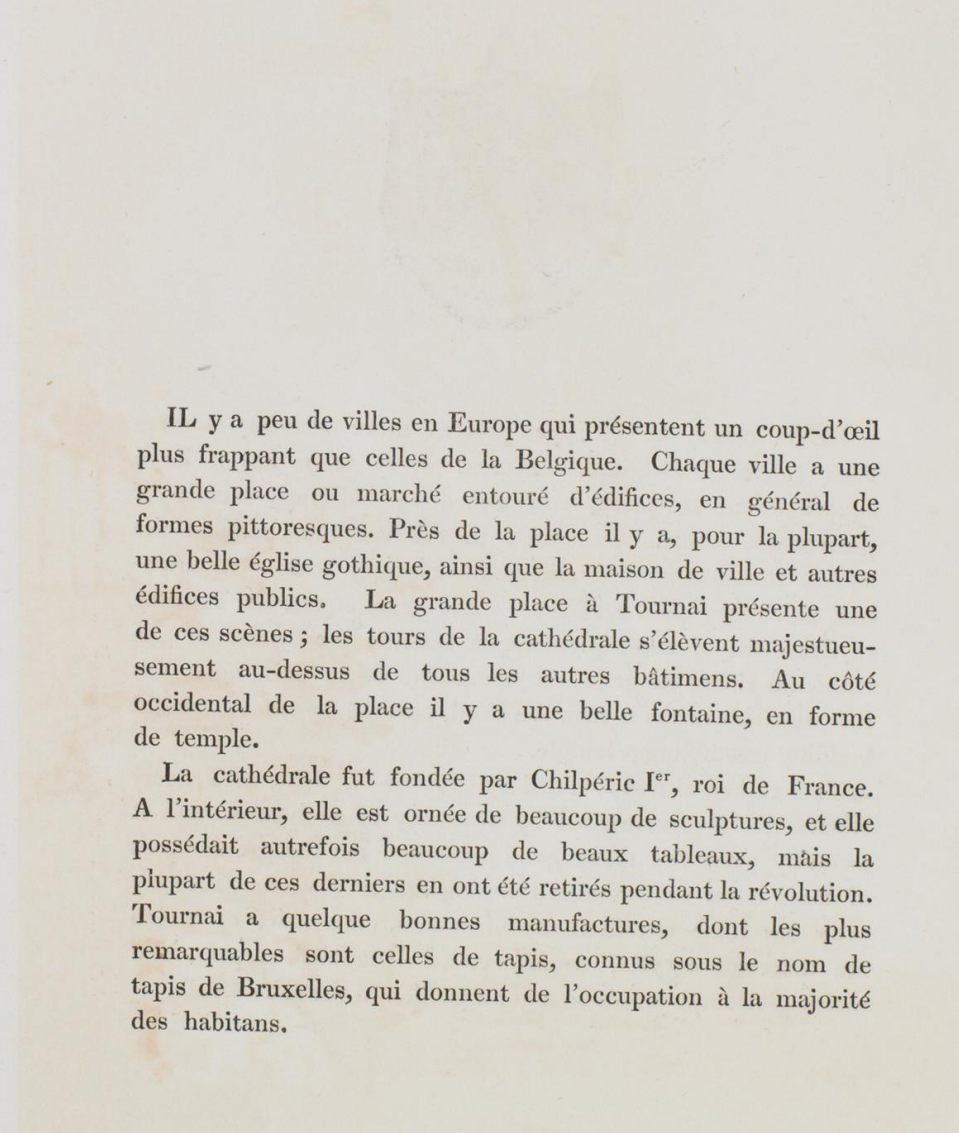


FEW cities in Europe present more striking features than those of Belgium. Almost every town has a large square or market-place, surrounded by buildings mostly of picturesque forms. Generally, in the neighbourhood of the square stands some splendid gothic church, besides the town-hall and other public edifices. The great square at Tournay exhibits one of these picturesque scenes; the towers of the cathedral rising in grandeur above the other buildings. On the west side of the square is a Well, covered by an ornamental building resembling a temple.

The cathedral was founded by Chilperic I, King of France. Its interior is ornamented by a variety of sculptures, and it formerly possessed many good paintings, but the greater part of these latter were removed during the revolution. Tournay possesses some excellent manufactories, the chief of which are those of carpets, usually called Brussels' carpets, and which give employment to a great portion of the inhabitants.



LA GRANDE PLACE A TOURNAI.

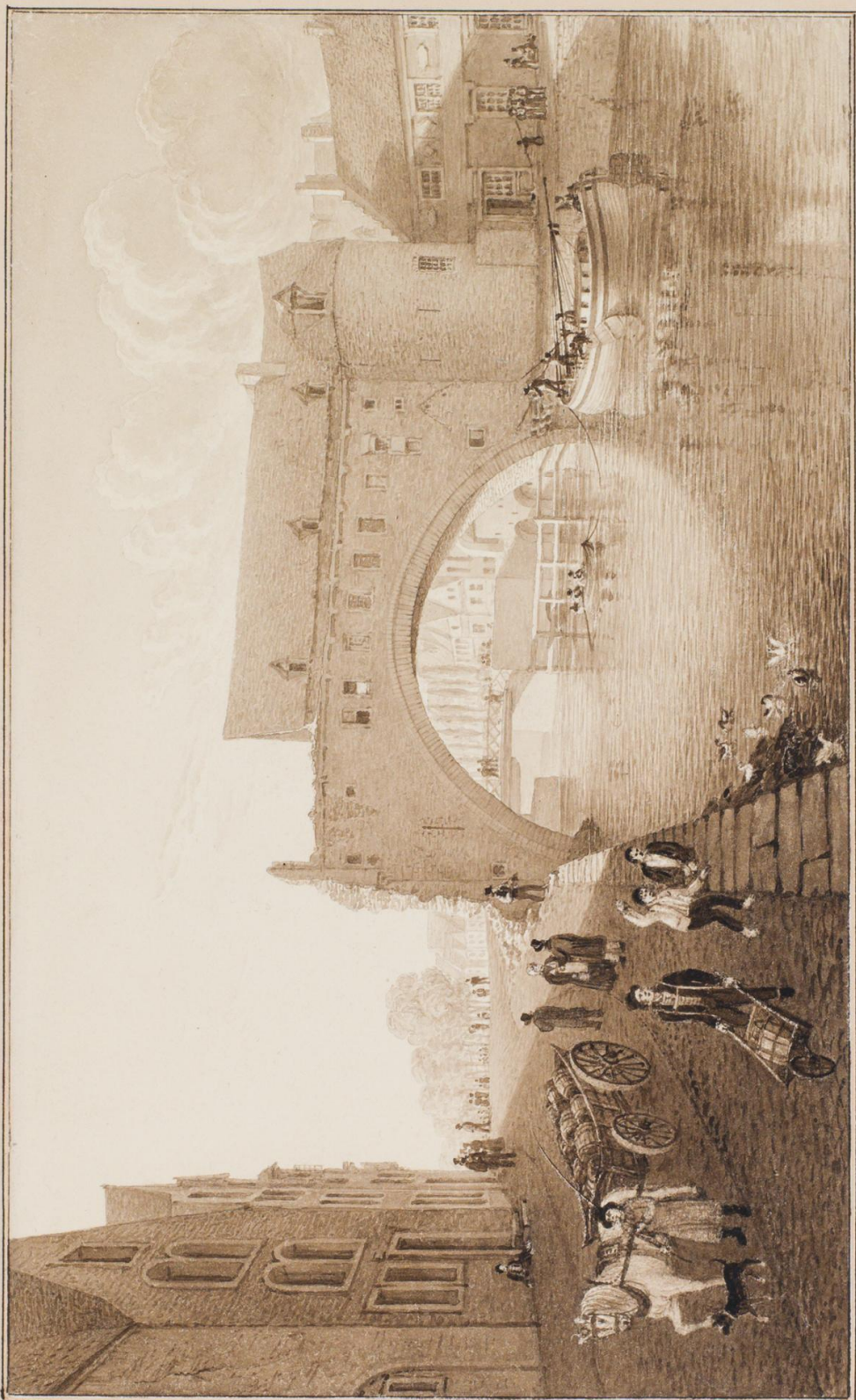


IL y a peu de villes en Europe qui présentent un coup-d'œil plus frappant que celles de la Belgique. Chaque ville a une grande place ou marché entouré d'édifices, en général de formes pittoresques. Près de la place il y a, pour la plupart, une belle église gothique, ainsi que la maison de ville et autres édifices publics. La grande place à Tournai présente une de ces scènes ; les tours de la cathédrale s'élèvent majestueusement au-dessus de tous les autres bâtimens. Au côté occidental de la place il y a une belle fontaine, en forme de temple.

La cathédrale fut fondée par Chilpéric I^{er}, roi de France. A l'intérieur, elle est ornée de beaucoup de sculptures, et elle possédait autrefois beaucoup de beaux tableaux, mais la plupart de ces derniers en ont été retirés pendant la révolution. Tournai a quelque bonnes manufactures, dont les plus remarquables sont celles de tapis, connus sous le nom de tapis de Bruxelles, qui donnent de l'occupation à la majorité des habitans.





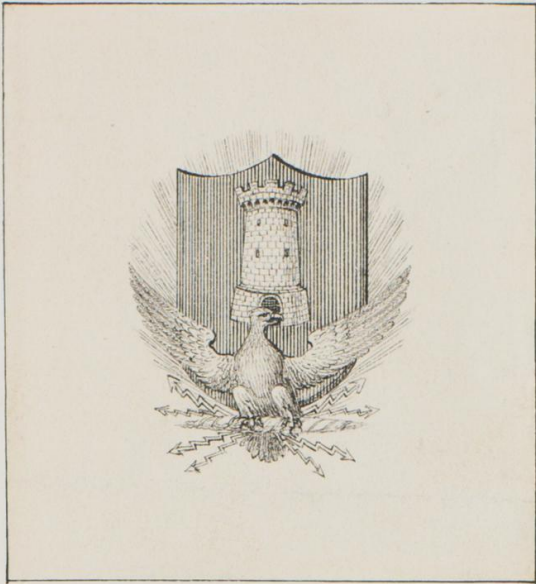




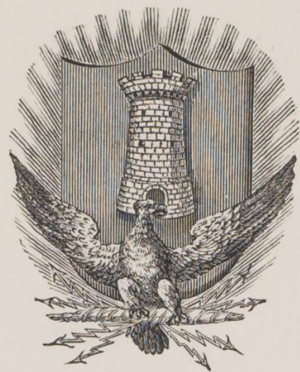
ROMAN ARCH AT TOURNAY.



TOURNAY is said to have been founded six hundred years before the Christian era, and is reputed the most ancient city of Belgium. Within the walls of the modern town may be traced the remains of the Roman Forum, and the Arch over the bridge, supposed to be the same view connecting the walls of the ancient city, is supposed to have been the capital of the Nervians, and to have been taken by Caesar after his defeat at the battle of the Marston, fought on the banks of the Scheldt. In some writers there is a tradition that the Roman Forum was destroyed by fire, which has since been rebuilt, and is now the market place of the city of Belgium. Henry VIII, of England, took the city from the French in 1534, but gave it up by treaty in 1578. Three years after, Tournay was taken by the Emperor Charles V, who gave it to his son Philip of Spain. Of late years this city has lost much of its ancient political and commercial importance.



ROMAN ARCH AT TOURNAY.

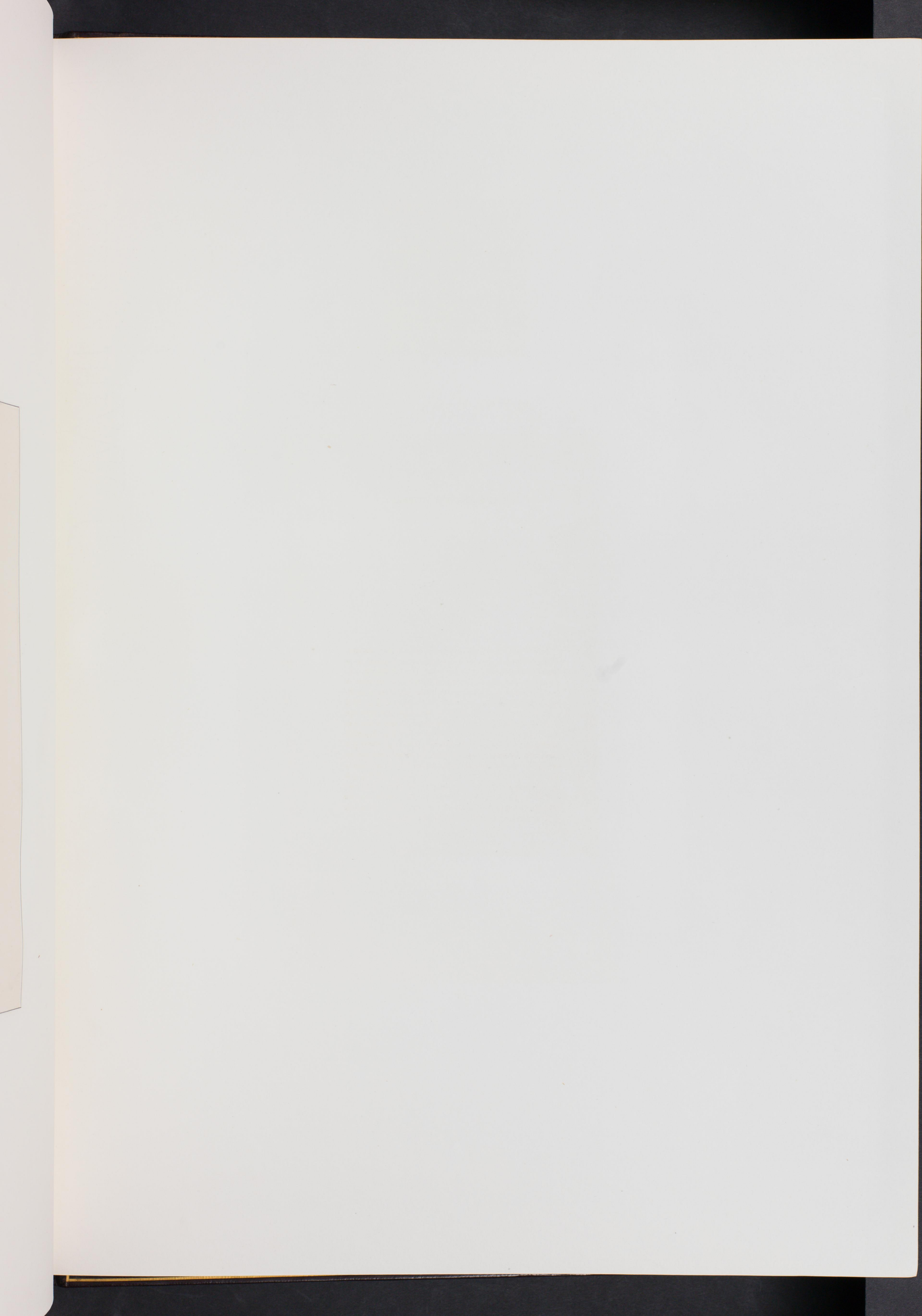


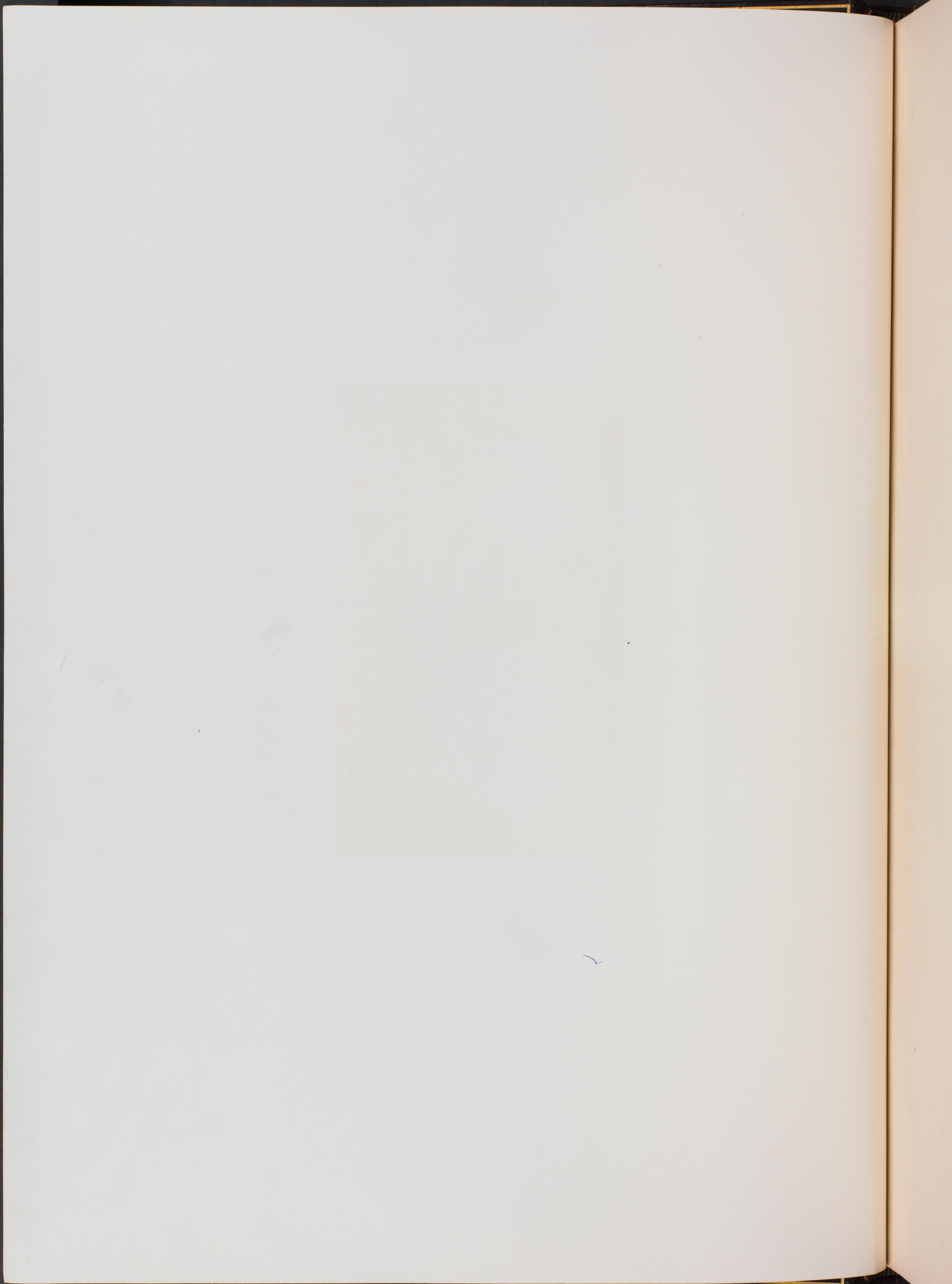
TOURNAY is said to have been founded six hundred years before the christian aera, and is reputed the most ancient city of Belgium. Within the walls of the modern Doornich may be traced the boundary of the Roman Tornacum, and the Arch over the Schelde, represented in the annexed view, connecting the walls of the ancient city, is attributed to Roman workmanship. Tornacum is supposed to have been the capital of the Nerviens, and to have been taken by Cæsar after his defeat of that nation in the great battle fought on the banks of the Sambre. In more modern times Tournay has undergone the various vicissitudes of fortune, which have alternately favoured and devastated the greater part of the cities of Belgium. Henry VIII, of England, took the city from the French in 1514, but gave it up by treaty in 1518. Three years after, Tournay was taken by the Emperor Charles V, who gave it to his son Philip of Spain. Of late years this city has lost much of its ancient political and commercial importance.



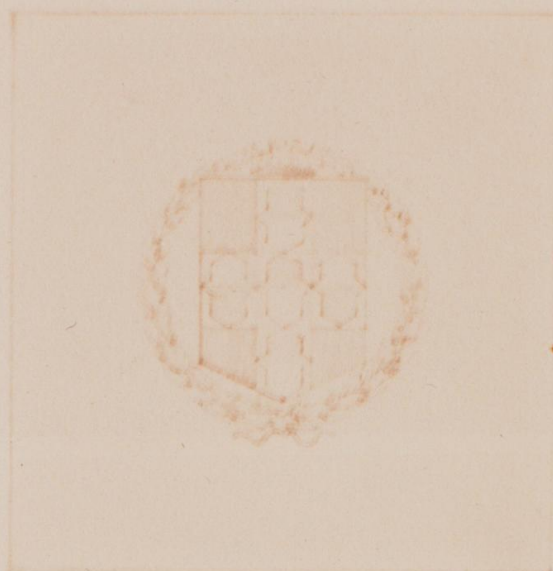
ARCHE ROMAINE À TOURNAY.

TOURNAY est regardé comme la ville la plus ancienne de la Belgique, et l'on prétend même reculer l'époque de sa fondation jusqu'à six cents ans avant l'ère chrétienne. En dedans des remparts de Tournay on peut tracer l'enceinte de la ville romaine de Tornacum; et l'arche sur l'Escaut, représentée dans la planche, qui réunit les murailles de l'ancienne ville, est censée être l'ouvrage des Romains. On croit que Tornacum était la capitale des Nerviens, et que César s'en rendit maître après avoir défait cette nation dans la grande bataille sur les bords de la Sambre. Dans les temps plus modernes, Tournay a éprouvé toutes les vicissitudes qui ont tour-à-tour favorisé et désolé la plupart des villes de la Belgique. Henri VIII, Roi d'Angleterre, prit cette ville sur les Français en 1514, mais il la rendit par le traité de 1518. Trois ans plus tard, elle fut prise par Charles V, qui la donna à son fils Philippe, d'Espagne. De nos jours cette ville a beaucoup perdu de son importance commerciale et politique.

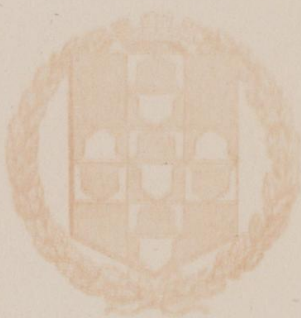




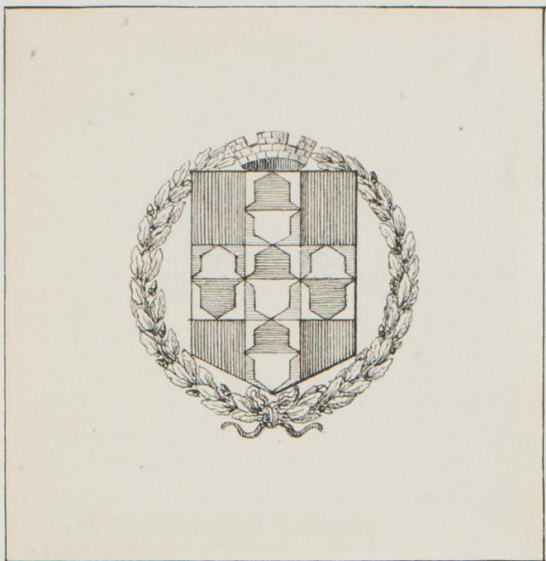




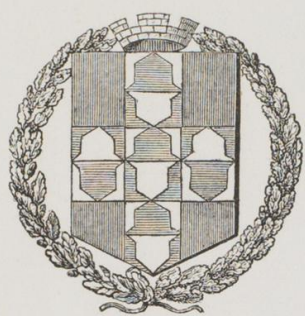
1712.



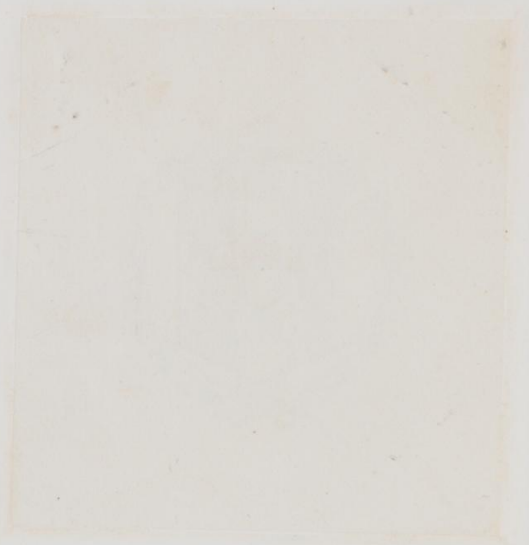
1712. The year in which the first city in importance of the state
of Florida, St. Augustine, was founded. It is said to have been built by Pedro
de Menéndez, on the site of a castle which was
destroyed by the Spaniards. The chief plaza of the city
is the site of the Spanish Town Hall, which was
the greater part of one side of the large market place. The
other, exhibited in the annual view, forms one side of an
open square for public assemblies, in which are large halls
for the use of the military authorities of the city.
The cathedral, which occupies the centre of the town,
contains the archives. The magnificent palace was
commenced in the year 1512. To the right of the hill
we observe the tower and part of the Church of St. Mark,
which was raised to the dignity of a cathedral by Pope Paul
IV in the year 1550.



YPRES.



YPRES or Ipres is the third city in importance of the states of Flanders. It is said to have been built by Baldwin, third Count of Flanders, on the site of a chateau which was destroyed by the Normans. The chief picturesque feature of this city is the splendid Town Hall, which ranges along the greater part of one side of the large market place. The front, exhibited in the annexed view, forms one side of an extensive but irregular quadrangle, in which are large halls for the deposit of the woollen manufactures of the citizens. The handsome tower surmounting the centre of this front contains the archives. This sumptuous gothic edifice was commenced in the year 1342. To the right of the Hall we observe the tower and part of the Church of St. Martin, which was raised to the dignity of a Cathedral by Pope Paul IV in the year 1559.

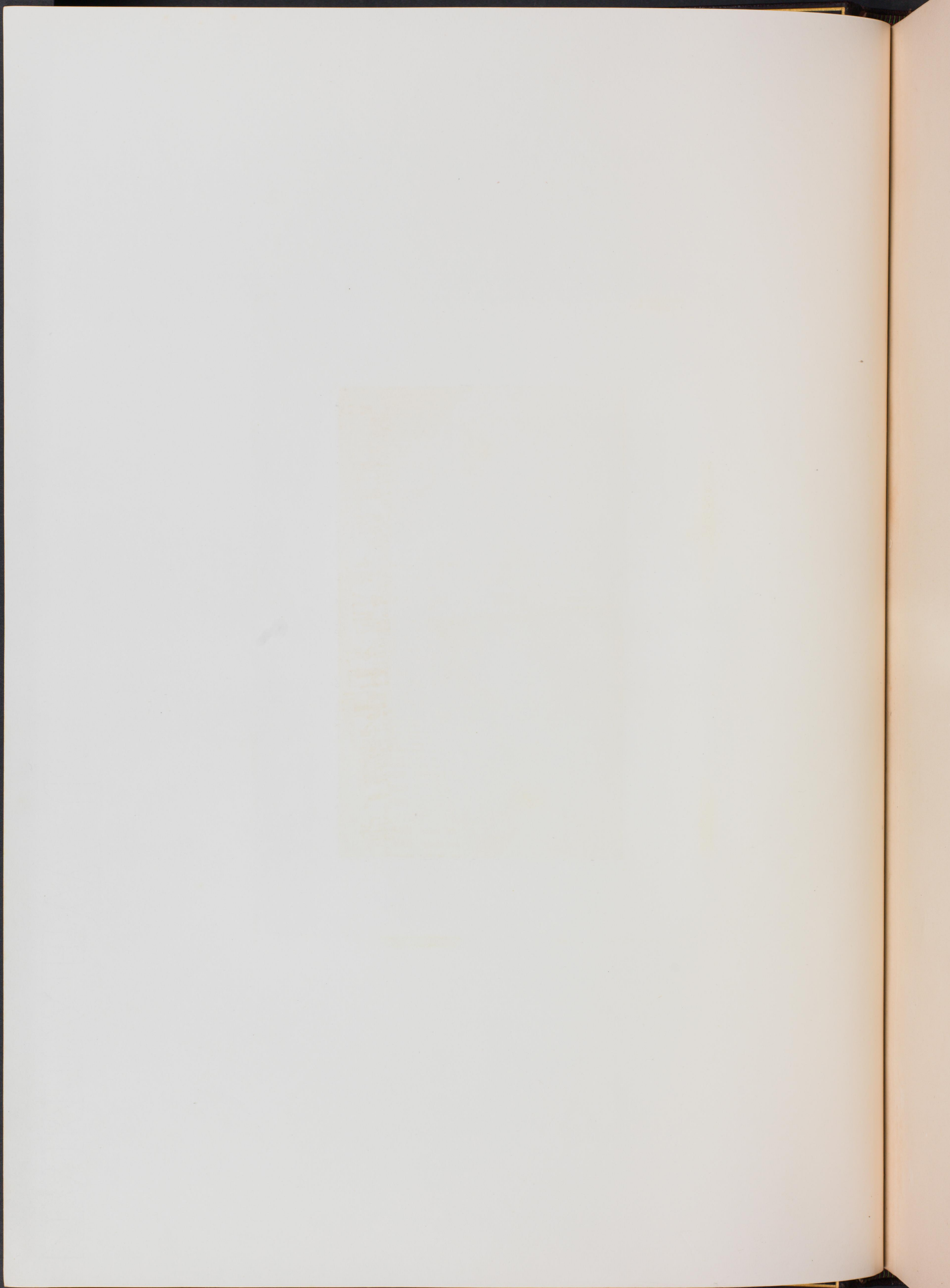


YPRES.



LA ville d'Ypres est la troisième en rang dans les états de Flandre. On assure qu'elle fut bâtie par Baudouin, troisième Comte de Flandre, sur l'emplacement d'un château, qui avait été détruit par les Normands. L'objet le plus pittoresque de cette ville, c'est la magnifique maison de ville qui occupe la plus grande partie d'un côté du grand marché. La façade, représentée dans la planche ci-jointe, forme un côté d'un quadrangle grand, mais irrégulier, où il y a des salles qui servent de magasins pour les étoffes de laine fabriquées par les citoyens. La belle tour qui s'élève au centre de cette façade contient les archives. Ce magnifique édifice gothique fut commencé l'an 1342. A droite de la maison de ville, on voit la tour et une partie de l'Eglise de Saint Martin, qui fut érigée en Cathédrale par le Pape Paul IV. l'an 1655.

liste de
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qui avait
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écrite le
La façade,
cité d'un
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quies par
de cette
général
de ville,
et Martin,
1655.







GREAT SQUARE AT BRUGES.



PRIOR to the time at which Antwerp engrossed nearly the whole commerce of the North, Bruges was a place of the first importance. It sent numerous ships to the Greenland whale fishery, and vessels, of four hundred tons burden, arrived by canals and anchored under the city walls, in a large basin called the Komme. No city can more strongly mark the effects of political changes: it is now a dull and rather gloomy place, its commerce being confined to little more than a partial coasting trade. The streets seem almost deserted, excepting at the time of the Kermis, or fair, when it is resorted to by traders from all parts of the Netherlands. The great square occupies the centre of the city and is ornamented by some striking public buildings. The *Corps de Logis* is the most remarkable; there is an ascent of five hundred and thirty-three steps to the summit of its lofty tower. This edifice contains large galleries which are open during the fairs for the sale of various sorts of merchandise.



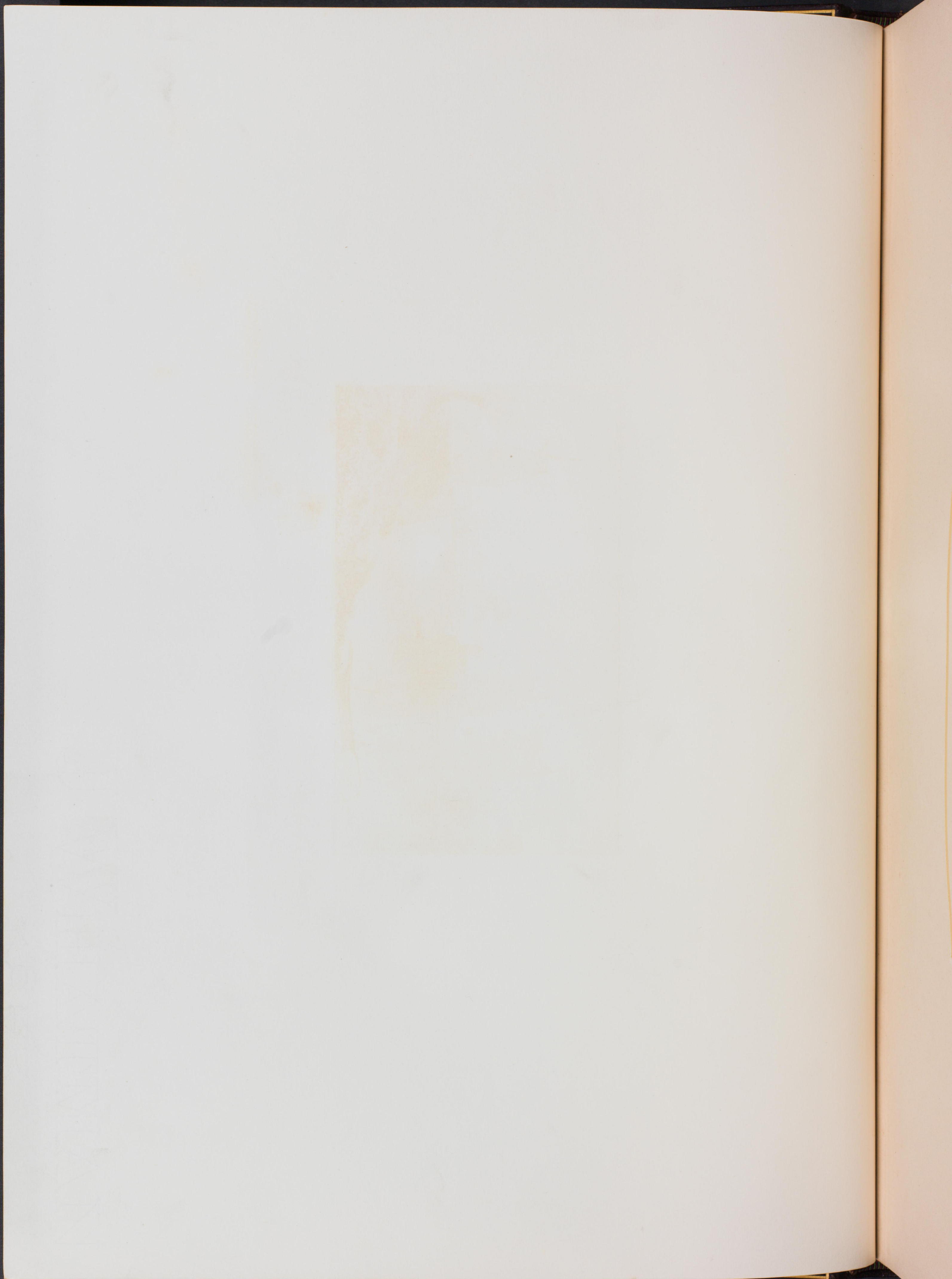
LA GRANDE PLACE A BRUGES.

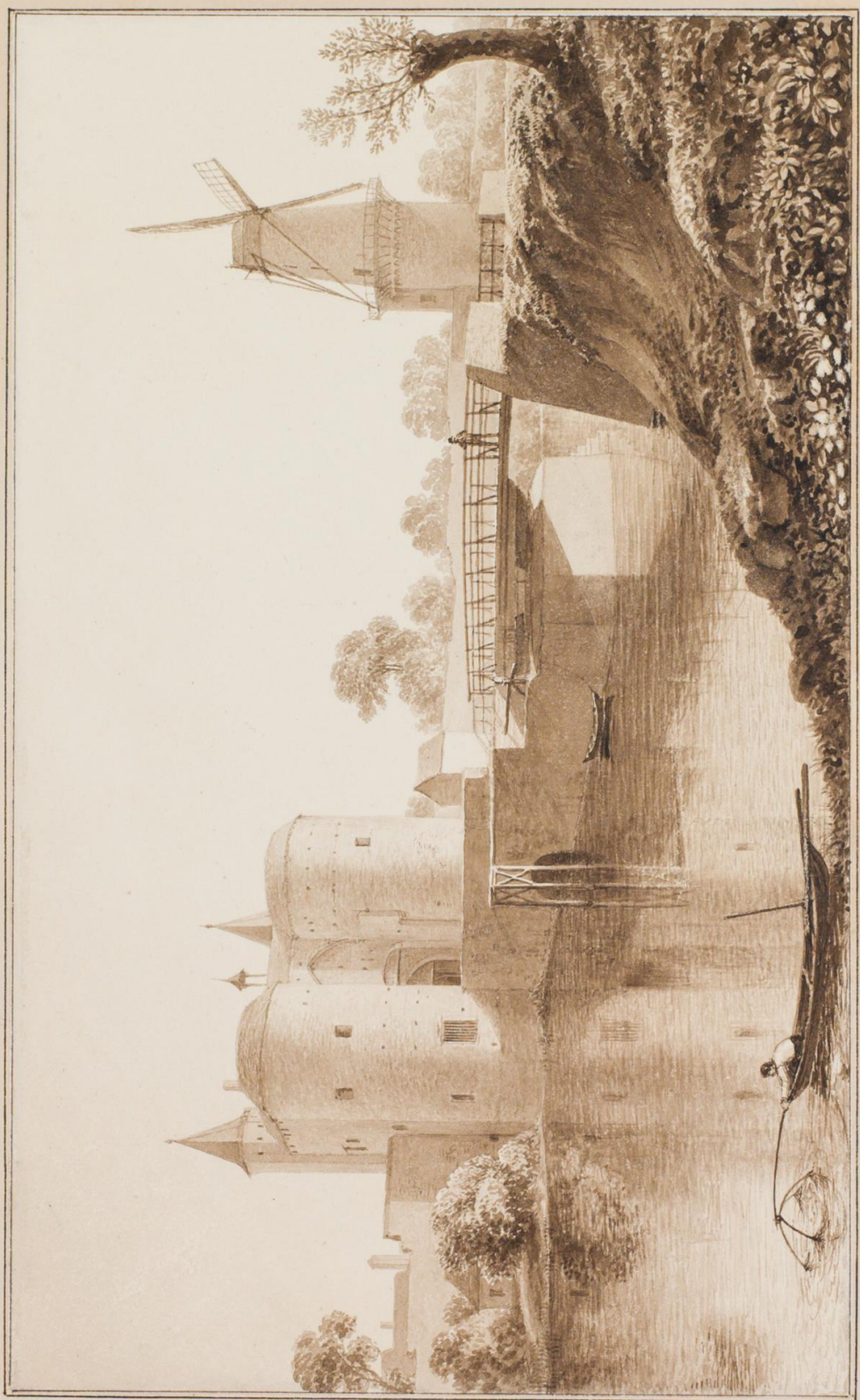
AVANT l'époque où Anvers avait le monopole de presque tout le commerce du Nord, Bruges était une ville de la plus grande importance. Elle envoyait beaucoup de vaisseaux en Groenlande pour la pêche des baleines, et des navires, du port de quatre cent tonneaux, venaient par le canal, mouiller sous les remparts de la ville, dans un grand bassin nommé le Komme. Aucune autre ville ne présente un exemple plus frappant des effets des changemens politiques. Elle est aujourd'hui sans vie et triste, et son commerce est réduit à un cabotage de peu d'importance. Les rues sont presque désertes, excepté pendant la foire, quand les négocians s'y rendent de toutes les provinces des Pays-Bas.

La grande place, qui occupe le centre de la ville, est ornée de quelques édifices publics dont le coup-d'œil est assez imposant. Le plus remarquable est le Corps de Logis avec sa belle tour, où l'on monte par un escalier de cinq cent trente-trois marches. Cet édifice renferme de grandes galeries, qui sont ouvertes pendant la foire, pour la vente de marchandises de toute espèce.

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THE GHENT GATE AT BRUGES.



BRUGES is the second city of the province of Flanders. It is nearly of a perfect oval form, and is enclosed within a chain of walls and round towers of a league and half in extent.

Baldwin, surnamed Bras-de-Fer, built walls round it in the year 865. Margaret of Constantinople, twentieth countess of Flanders, enlarged the city; and Philip-le-Bel, of France, surrounded it with new walls and ditches, at the close of the 13th century. The annexed view of the gate, opening on the Ghent road, shews the style of fortification in use at that period. But these picturesque towers of the middle ages are gradually disappearing and giving place to the more efficient but unpleasing forms of modern defences.

Bruges is said to derive its name from *brugghe* the Flemish for *bridge*: it is, however, properly derived from Brugh-Stock an ancient bridge leading to a castle which stood on the same site.

Charles II, King of England, in return for the attentions he received, whilst in retirement at Bruges, granted permission, in the year 1666, for fifty Flemish vessels to fish for herrings on the English coast.

LA PORTE DE GAND À BRUGES.

BRUGES est la seconde ville de la province de Flandre. Sa forme est à-peu-près ovale, et elle est entourée d'une chaîne de remparts et de tours rondes d'une lieue et demie.

Baudouin, surnommé Bras-de-Fer, l'environna de murailles en 865. Margueritte de Constantinople vingtième comtesse de Flandre, agrandit la ville; et Philippe-le-Bel, Roi de France, l'entoura de nouveaux remparts et de fossés sur la fin du 13^{me} siècle. La vue de la porte, qui donne sur la route de Gand, représente le style des fortifications de ce temps; mais ces tours pittoresques, construites dans le moyen âge, disparaissent peu-à-peu, pour faire place aux ouvrages modernes, plus forts il est vrai, mais bien moins agréables à l'œil.

Bruges, dit-on, tire son nom de *brugghe*, ce qui, en flamand, veut dire *pont*; proprement parlant, il vient de Brugh-Stock, un vieux pont qui menait à un château qui occupait le même site. Charles II, Roi d'Angleterre, ayant reçu toute sorte d'attentions pendant son séjour à Bruges, accorda, en 1666, à cinquante bateaux flamands la liberté de faire la pêche du hareng sur les côtes de l'Angleterre.

Faint text visible on the left edge of the page, possibly bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is mostly illegible but appears to contain words such as "France", "1870", "Gaul", "même", "surte", "1866", and "pêche".





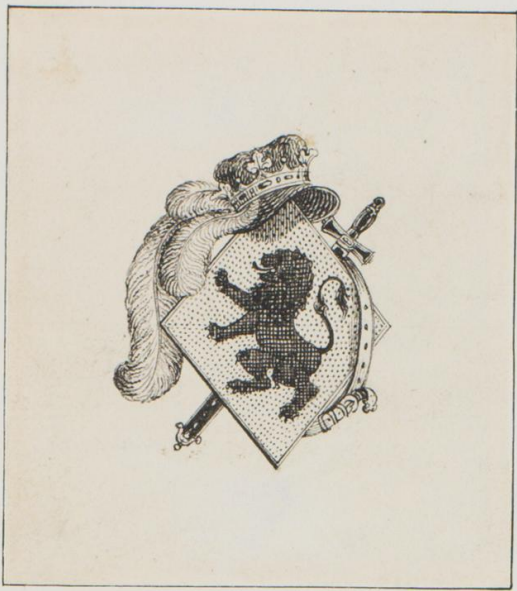


THE MINNE-WATER BRIDGE



No city in Belgium is probably more abundantly supplied with water for the purposes of navigation, than Bruges; yet there is no natural current of water through the town. It is, however, of the Great canal, water is drawn from the rivers Scheldt and Leyde, and is collected in the large reservoirs called the Minne-Water. From hence the numerous canals which intersect the city are supplied, and those of water which communicate with the Oude canal.

The view of Bruges from the banks of the Minne-Water is very picturesque. The towers of the principal church and the tall, pointed spires of the various towers and bridges in the distance of the town, are all contained in the same view, from a pleasing and extensive view.

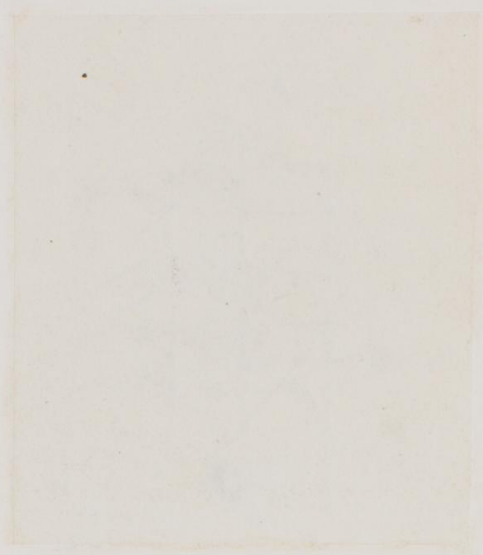


THE MINNE-WATER BRUGES.



NO city in Belgium is probably more abundantly supplied with water for the purposes of navigation, than Bruges; yet there is no natural current of water through the town. By means, however, of the Ghent canal, water is drawn from the rivers Schelde and Leye, and is collected in the large reservoir called the Minne-Water. From hence the numerous canals which intersect the city are supplied, and these, by means of locks, communicate with the Ostende canal.

The view of Bruges from the banks of the Minne-Water is very picturesque. The towers of the principal church and town-hall, together with the ancient tower and bridge at the entrance of the great canal, all combined in the same view, form a pleasing and attractive scene.



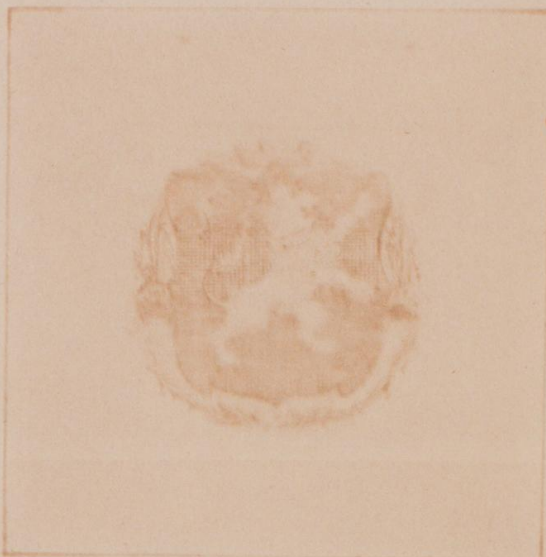
LE MINNE-WATER, BRUGES.

IL n'y a peut-être pas de ville dans la Belgique qui soit pourvue en plus grande abondance d'eau pour l'usage de la navigation que Bruges ; cependant aucune rivière, ni courant d'eau naturel, ne traverse la ville ; mais au moyen du canal de Gand, on tire l'eau de l'Escaut et de la Leye, qui se réunit dans le grand bassin dit le Minne-Water. De ce réservoir se remplissent les nombreux canaux dont la ville est entrecoupée, et qui communiquent, au moyen d'écluses, avec le canal d'Ostende.

La ville de Bruges, vue des bords du Minne-Water, offre un coup-d'œil très-pittoresque. Les tours de l'église principale, la maison de ville, la tour ancienne, et le pont à l'entrée du grand canal, réunis dans le même tableau, font une des plus belles scènes qu'on puisse voir.







ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.



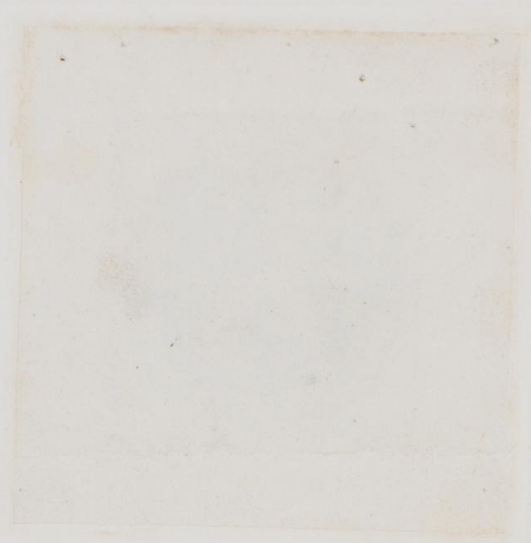
Ghent was the birth-place of the Emperor Charles V.
The cathedral, which has been selected for the annexed plate,
is the capital of the old county of Flanders, and contains
about 57,000 inhabitants. Besides the cathedral, there are
seven parish churches. That of St. Michael, as one of the
most picturesque, has been selected for the annexed plate.
The city is the seat of the Emperor's government, and contains
the most magnificent buildings in the world. The city is
situated on the Scheldt, and is one of the most important
ports in the world. The city is the seat of the Emperor's
government, and contains the most magnificent buildings
in the world. The city is situated on the Scheldt, and is
one of the most important ports in the world.




ST. MICHAEL'S, GHENT.



GHENT, or Gent-Brugge, is situated at the confluence of the rivers Schelde and Leye, which, together with numerous canals, portion out the city into twenty-six islands, connected with each other by no less than three hundred bridges. The numerous canals which intersect the cities of Belgium and the general use of water communication has given occasion to an old author in his "True and exact character of the Low-Countrys," to observe that, "Their ordinary pack-horses are fram'd of wood, carrying their bridles in their tails, and their burdens in their bellies, and a strong winde and stiffe gale are the spurs that make them speedy." Ghent is the capital of the old county of Flanders, and contains about 57,000 inhabitants. Besides the cathedral, there are seven parish churches. That of St. Michael, as one of the most picturesque, has been selected for the annexed plate. Ghent was the birth-place of the Emperor Charles V.



L'ÉGLISE DE SAINT-MICHEL À GAND.



LA ville de Gand est située au confluent de l'Escaut et de la Lys; ces deux rivières, et un grand nombre de canaux, partagent la ville en vingt six îles qui se communiquent entre elles au moyen de trois cents ponts. Les nombreux canaux qui coupent les villes de la Belgique, et l'usage général des communications par eau, a fait dire à un ancien auteur, dans sa Description véridique et exacte des Pays-Bas, que "Leurs chevaux de somme sont, en général, de bois, ayant la bride à la queue, et leurs charges dans leurs ventres; et qu'un bon vent frais est l'aiguillon qui les fait marcher."

Gand est la capitale de l'ancien comté de Flandre; sa population est de 57,000 âmes. Outre la cathédrale, il y a sept églises paroissiales, dont celle de Saint-Michel, comme une des plus pittoresques, est choisie pour le sujet de la planche. C'est à Gand que naquit l'Empereur Charles Quint.

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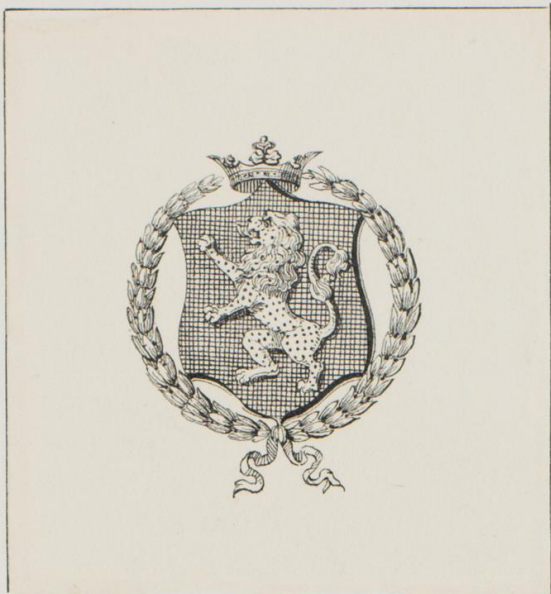




THE STADTHOUSE, BRUSSELS.



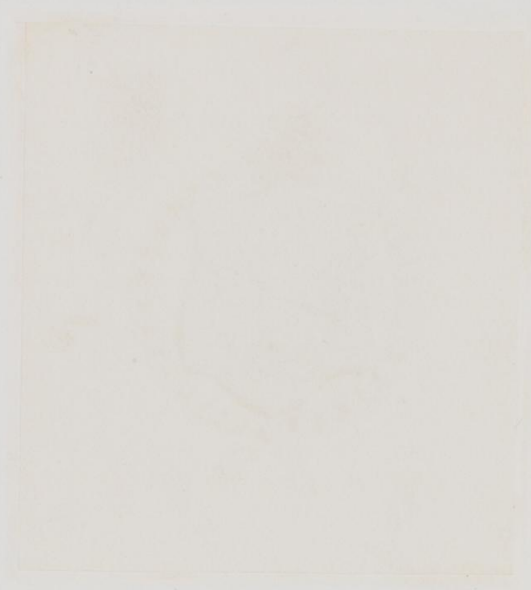
THE town-hall of Brussels, may justly be ranked as one of the most noble specimens of architecture in the Low Countries. Although its Gothic ornaments are by no means so highly wrought as those of the splendid town-hall of Louvain, they are nevertheless sufficient to give the edifice a rich and highly decorated appearance. A light and beautiful tower 304 feet high, and terminating in a spire of iron work, ornaments the front of the edifice. It is singular that the architect should have chosen to place this tower some distance from the centre of the facade; the defect, however, is less striking when we view the building from one end of the Grand Place. In one of the apartments of the Stadthouse, the States of Brabant used formerly to hold their sittings.



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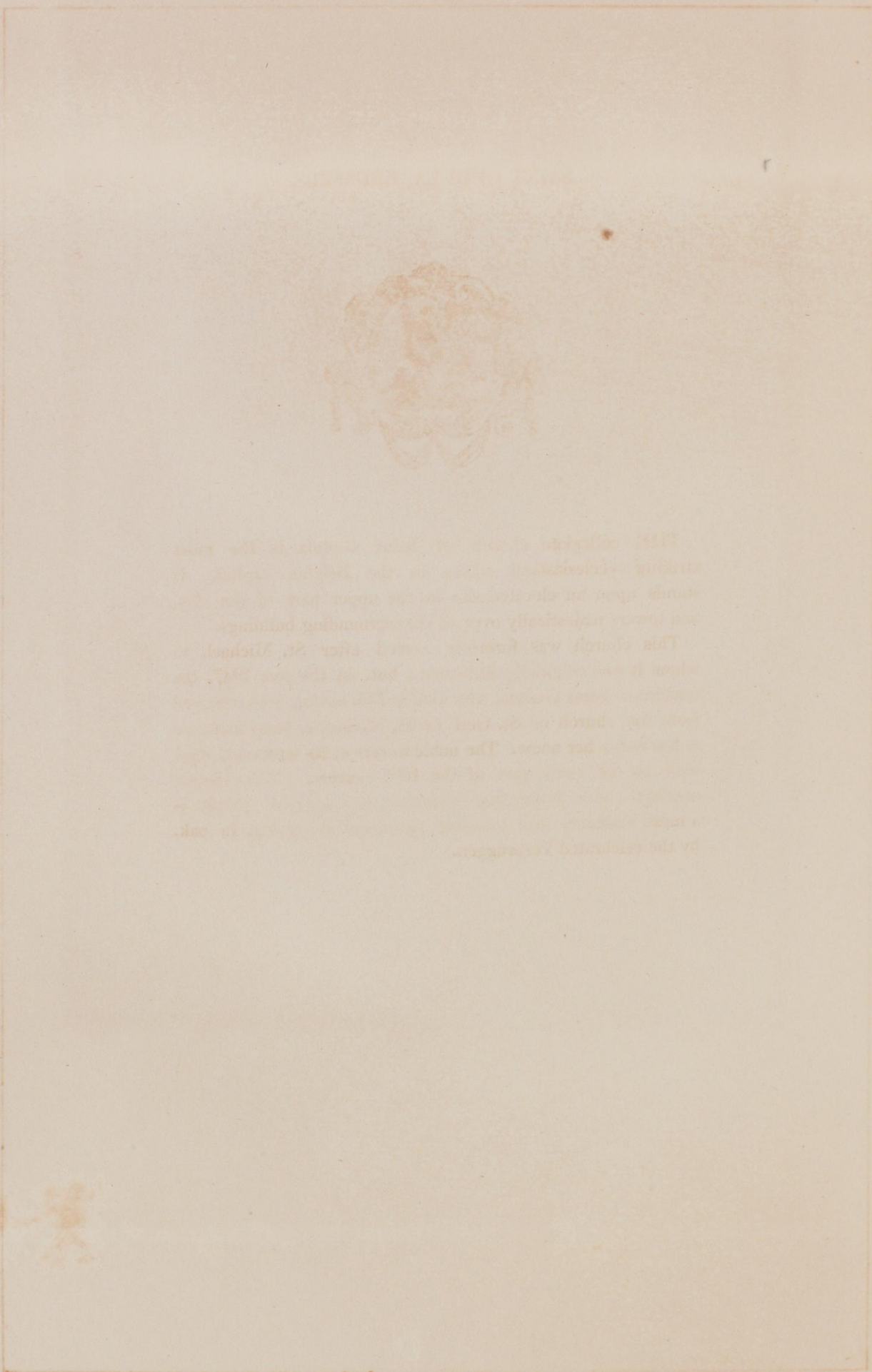


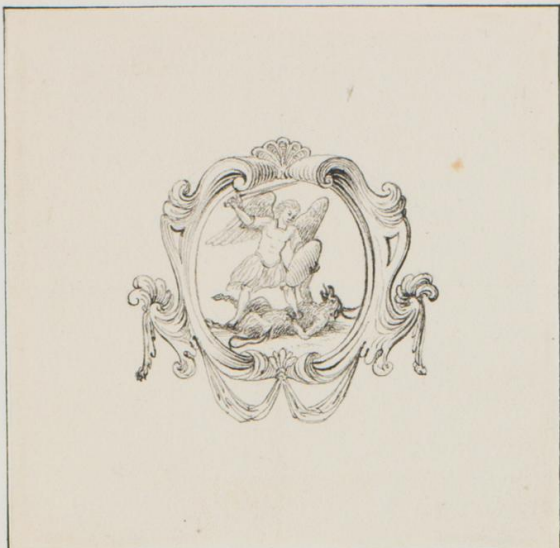
LA MAISON DE VILLE A BRUXELLES.

LA maison de ville à Bruxelles peut justement prétendre au rang d'un des plus beaux morceaux d'architecture dans les Pays-Bas. Bien que ses ornemens gothiques ne soient nullement d'un travail aussi exquis que la magnifique maison de ville à Louvain, ils suffisent pourtant pour donner à l'édifice un air riche et très-décoré. Une tour légère et belle haute de 364 pieds, terminée par une flèche de travail à jour orne la façade de l'édifice. Il est étrange que l'architecte ait voulu placer cette tour à quelque distance du centre de la façade ; on est moins frappé, cependant, de ce défaut regardant l'édifice d'une extrémité de la Grande Place. Les états de Brabant tenoient autrefois leurs séances dans une salle de la maison de ville.







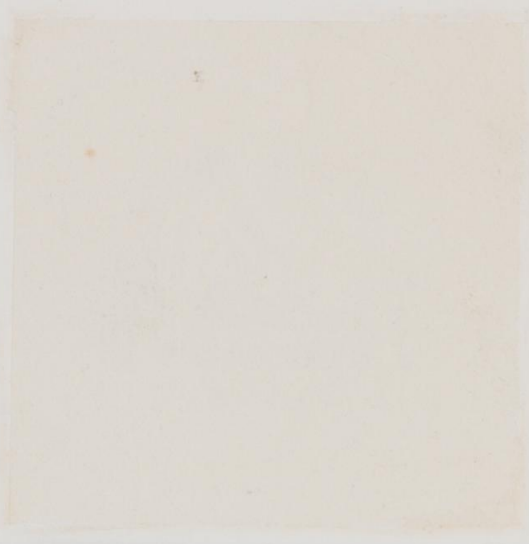


SAINT GUDULA, BRUSSELS.



THE collegiate church of Saint Gudula is the most striking ecclesiastical edifice in the Belgian capital. It stands upon an elevated site in the upper part of the city, and towers majestically over all the surrounding buildings.

This church was formerly named after St. Michael, to whom it was originally dedicated; but, in the year 1047, the remains of Saint Gudula, who died in 715, having been removed from the church of St. Geri to St. Michael's, from that time it has borne her name. The noble towers at its west end, were built in the early part of the 16th. century. This church contains some interesting monuments; and the pulpit is a most elaborate and beautiful specimen of carving, in oak, by the celebrated Verbruggen.

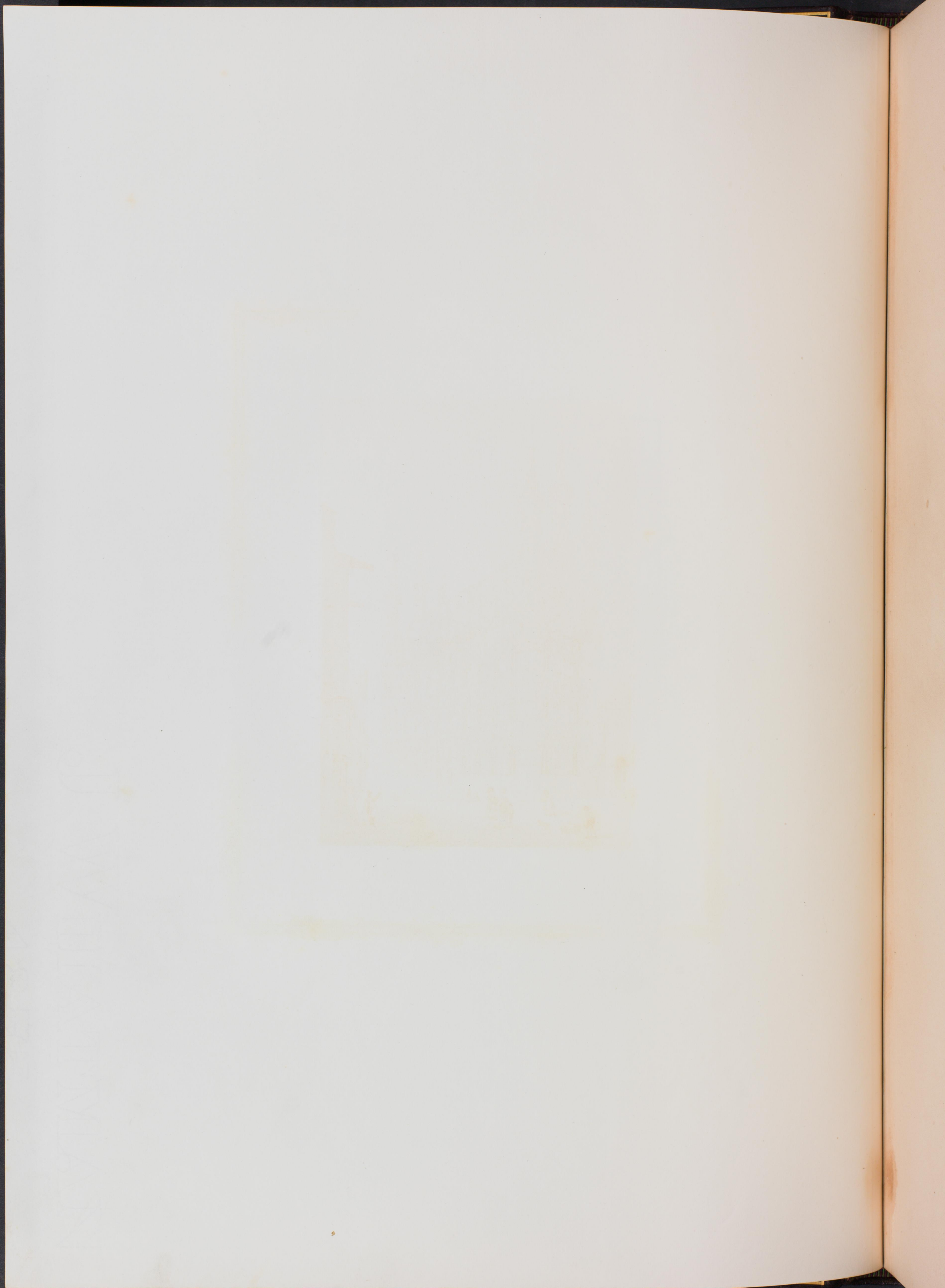


SAINTE GUDULE, BRUXELLES.

L'ÉGLISE collégiale de Sainte Gudule est l'édifice ecclésiastique le plus remarquable de la capitale de la Belgique: elle est placée dans la partie supérieure de la ville, et domine tous les autres édifices.

Cette église avait autrefois le nom de St. Michel, auquel elle fut d'abord consacrée; mais les restes de Sainte Gudule, qui mourut 715, ayant été transférés, en 1047, de l'église de St. Géri, à celle de St. Michel, elle a depuis porté son nom. Les superbes tours, du côté de l'ouest, furent construites vers le commencement du 16^{me}. siècle. Cette église contient quelques monumens dignes d'observation; et la chaire, sculptée en bois de chêne, est un morceau de la plus grande beauté, et d'un travail exquis, l'ouvrage du célèbre Verbruggen.

1877



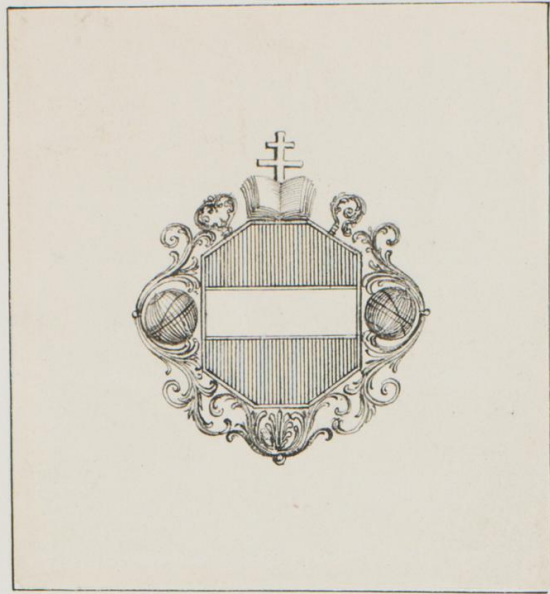




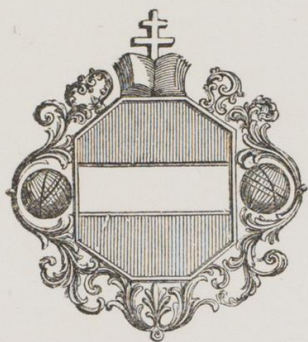
THE STADTHOUSE, LONDON.



LONDON, though one of the largest cities in England, is a remarkably dull and gloomy place, its population having declined within a few centuries from 150,000 down to 40,000. With the exception of its inns, which are upon an extensive scale, it is a place of but little commercial or manufacturing activity. The celebrated university was suppressed by the French; it has however been re-established by the present Government. The chief object worthy attention at London, is the Town Hall. This is indeed the most beautiful and splendid specimen of Gothic architecture in the Low-Countries, and gives us strong evidence of the wealth and magnificence of former times.



THE STADT-HAUS, LOUVAIN.



LOUVAIN, though one of the largest cities in Belgium, is a remarkably dull and gloomy place, its population having dwindled within a few centuries from 150,000 down to 40,000. With the exception of its breweries, which are upon an extensive scale, it is a place of but little commercial or manufacturing activity. The celebrated university was suppressed by the French; it has however been re-established by the present government. The chief object worthy attention at Louvain, is the Town Hall. This is indeed the most beautiful and splendid specimen of florid gothic architecture in the Low-Countries, and gives us strong evidence of the wealth and magnificence of former times.

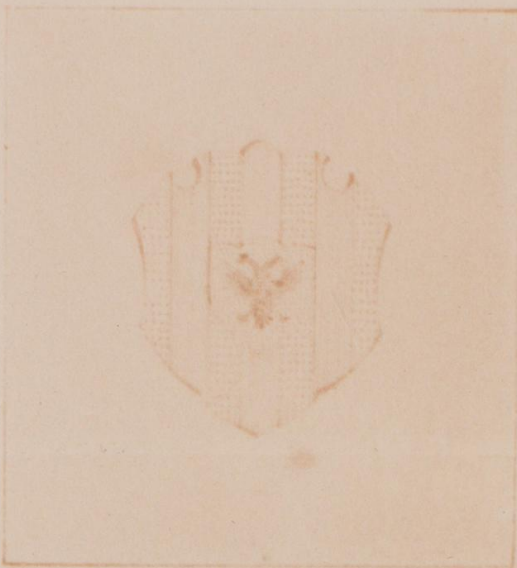


LA MAISON DE VILLE, À LOUVAIN.

LOUVAIN, bien qu'une des plus grandes villes de Belgique, est bien triste, la population en ayant diminuée depuis quelques siècles de 150,000 âmes jusqu'à 40,000. Outre les brasseries qui sont très-importantes, il n'y a que peu de commerce ni d'industrie. La célèbre université, supprimée par les Français, a été rétablie par le gouvernement actuel. L'objet le plus digne de remarque à Louvain c'est la maison de Ville. Celle-ci offre en effet l'exemple le plus beau et le plus splendide du style fleuri de l'architecture gothique qu'on rencontre dans les Pays-Bas, et prouve l'opulence et la magnificence des siècles passés.





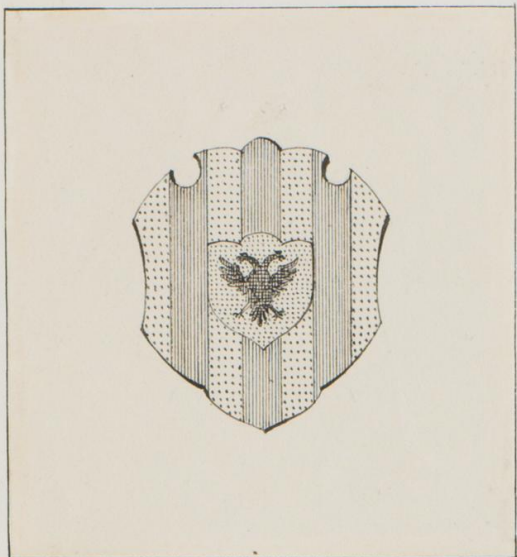


MECHLIN.



THIS fine and well built city stands on the banks of the Dyle, exactly at equal distance from the cities of Brussels, Antwerp and Louvain. Although situated in the very heart of Flanders, it was formerly the capital of a little territory or lordship, which ranked as one of the seventeen provinces of the Empire. The form of the city is almost perfectly circular, having a large square or market place in the centre.

The cathedral, dedicated to St. Rumbold, stands conspicuous to the market place, and its lofty and magnificent Gothic tower rises conspicuously above every other object. The interior of the cathedral is rich in ornaments, statues and a variety of splendid carvings. The pulpit is a most sumptuous piece of workmanship, carved in wood by Verbrugge, a celebrated artist of Antwerp, whose perforations are seen in many of the churches of the Netherlands. Mechlin was raised to the dignity of an archbishopric in the year 1559 by pope Paul the IVth, and its prelate received the title of prince of the Low-Countries.

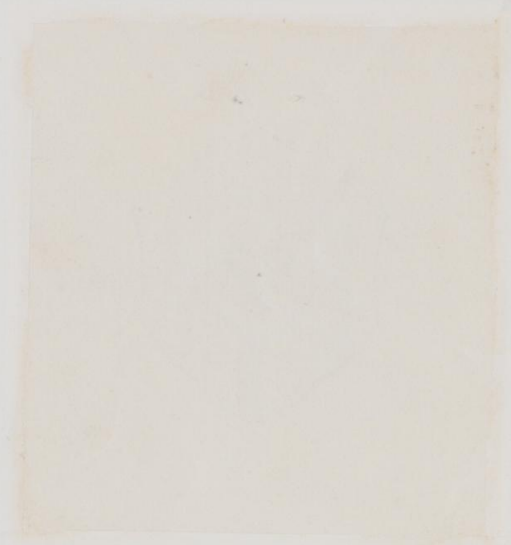


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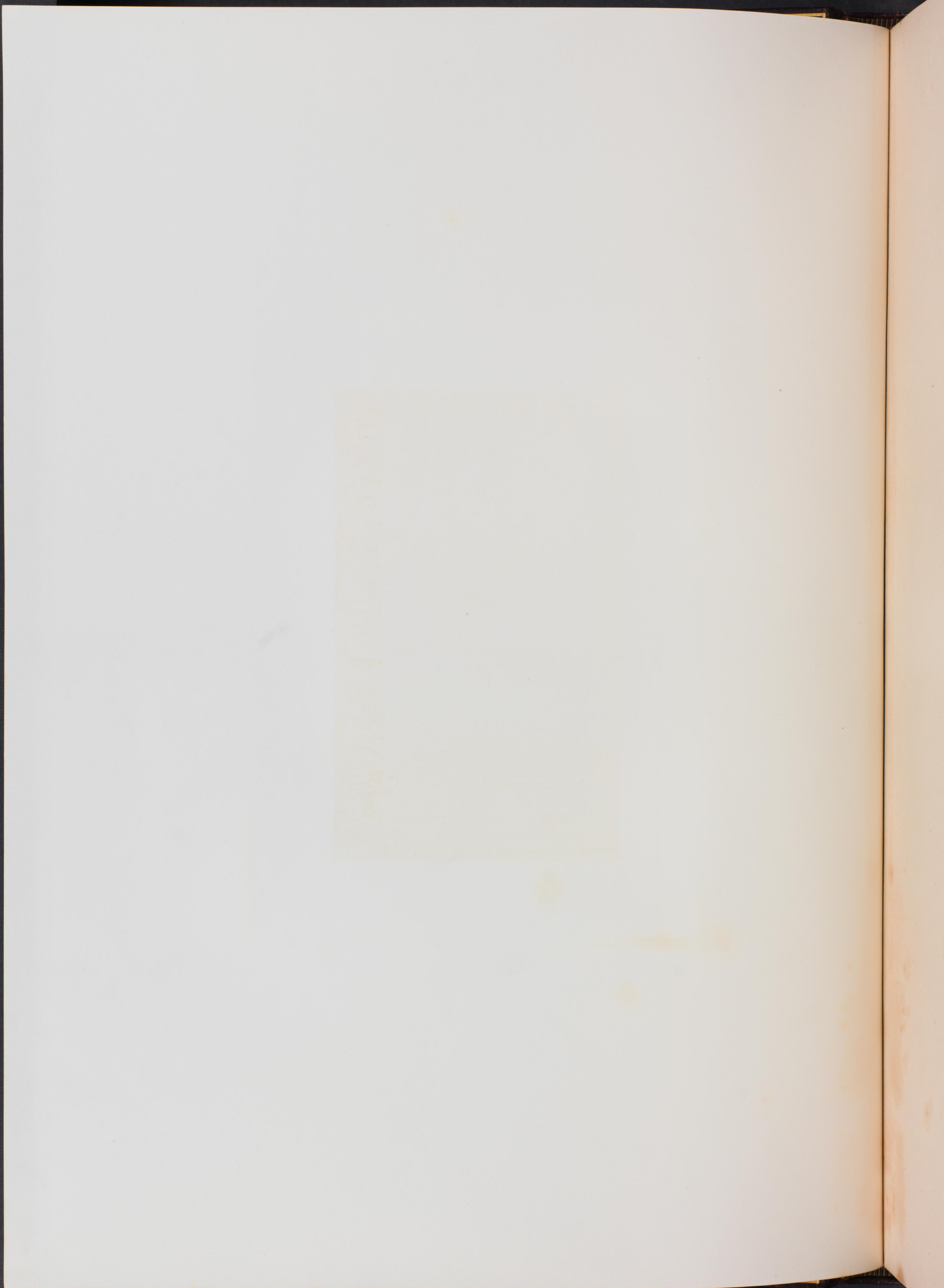


MALINES.

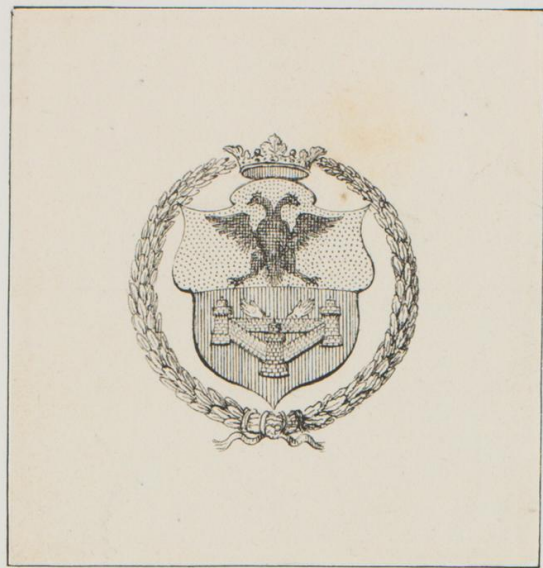
CETTE belle ville est située sur les bords de la Dyle, exactement à une distance égale de Bruxelles, d'Anvers et de Louvain. Quoique placée au centre même du Brabant, elle était autrefois la capitale d'une petite seigneurie, qui comptait comme une des dix-sept provinces des Pays-Bas. La forme de la ville est presque celle d'un cercle parfait, avec une grande place au centre.

La cathédrale, dédiée à St. Rumbold, est tout près du marché, et la superbe tour gothique, dont l'élévation est très-grande, domine tous les objets qui l'entourent. L'intérieur de la cathédrale a une profusion d'ornemens, de statues, et de sculptures d'une grande beauté. La chaire est d'un travail magnifique, sculptée en bois par Verbruggen, artiste renommé d'Anvers, dont les ouvrages font l'ornement de beaucoup d'églises dans les Pays-Bas. Malines fut élevé au rang d'Archevêché en 1559 par le pape Paul IV, et l'Archevêque reçut le titre de Primat des Pays-Bas.

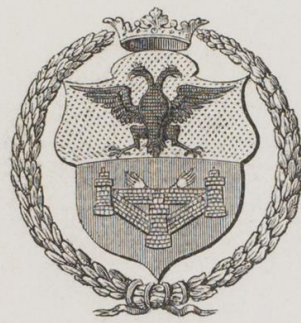









THE EYER-MERKT, ANTWERP,



THE annexed view of the Egg Market at Antwerp is peculiarly characteristic of the general features of the style of building in the Low-Countries. The ornamented gable ends of the houses in front have a remarkably picturesque effect; and, in this view, the magnificent tower of the Cathedral rising above the other buildings, contributes to form one of the best street scenes that can be met with. To view this scene in perfection, the traveller should visit it early in the morning, when it is crowded with peasantry of the neighbouring country, bringing the various produce of their farms to market.

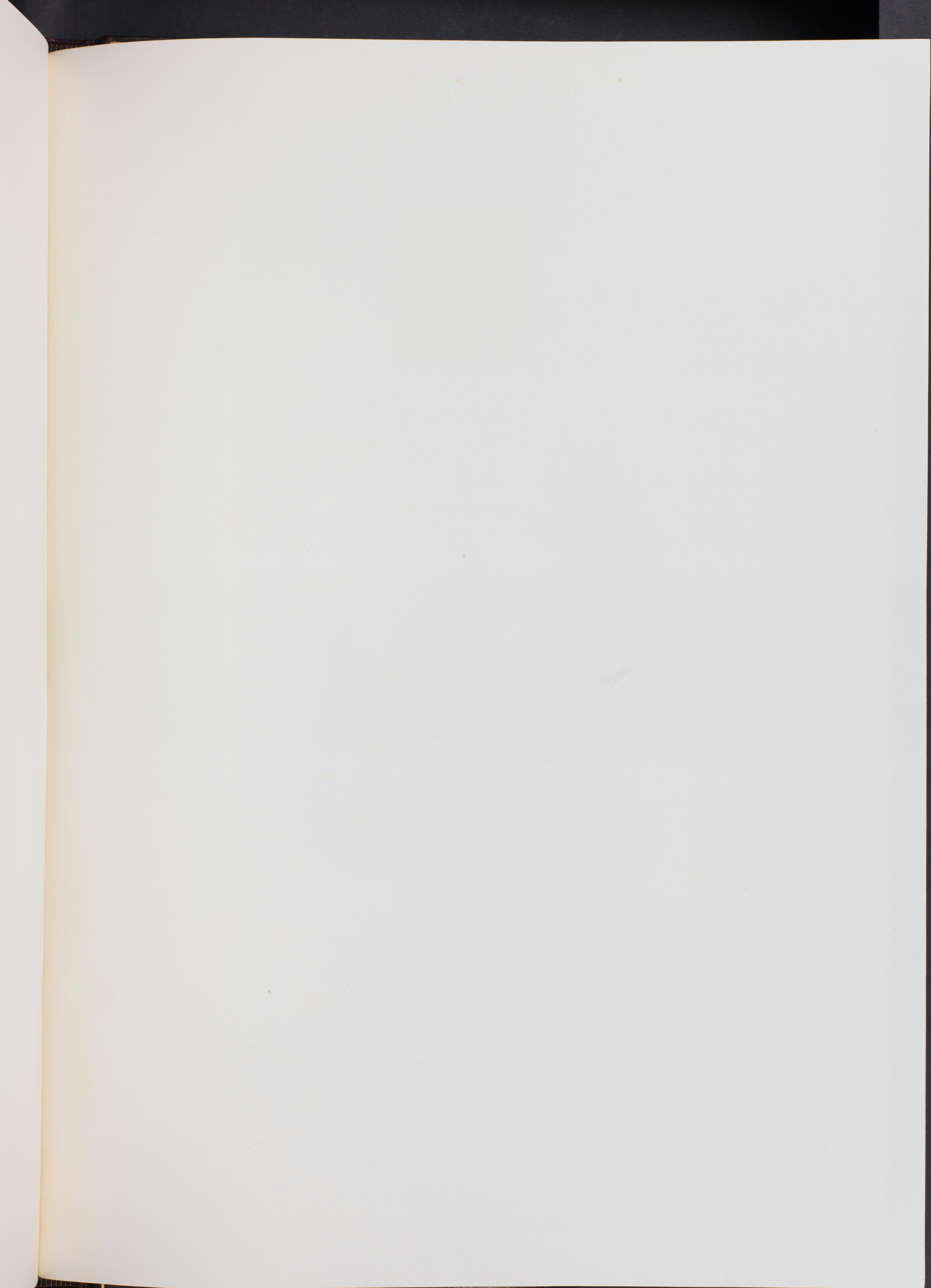
Antwerp, as a commercial city, is, at present, but the shadow of its former greatness; we still, however, view in its fine broad streets, such costly public buildings and noble private houses, that we may form some conjecture of its splendor in the days, when it could boast of being the first commercial city of Europe.

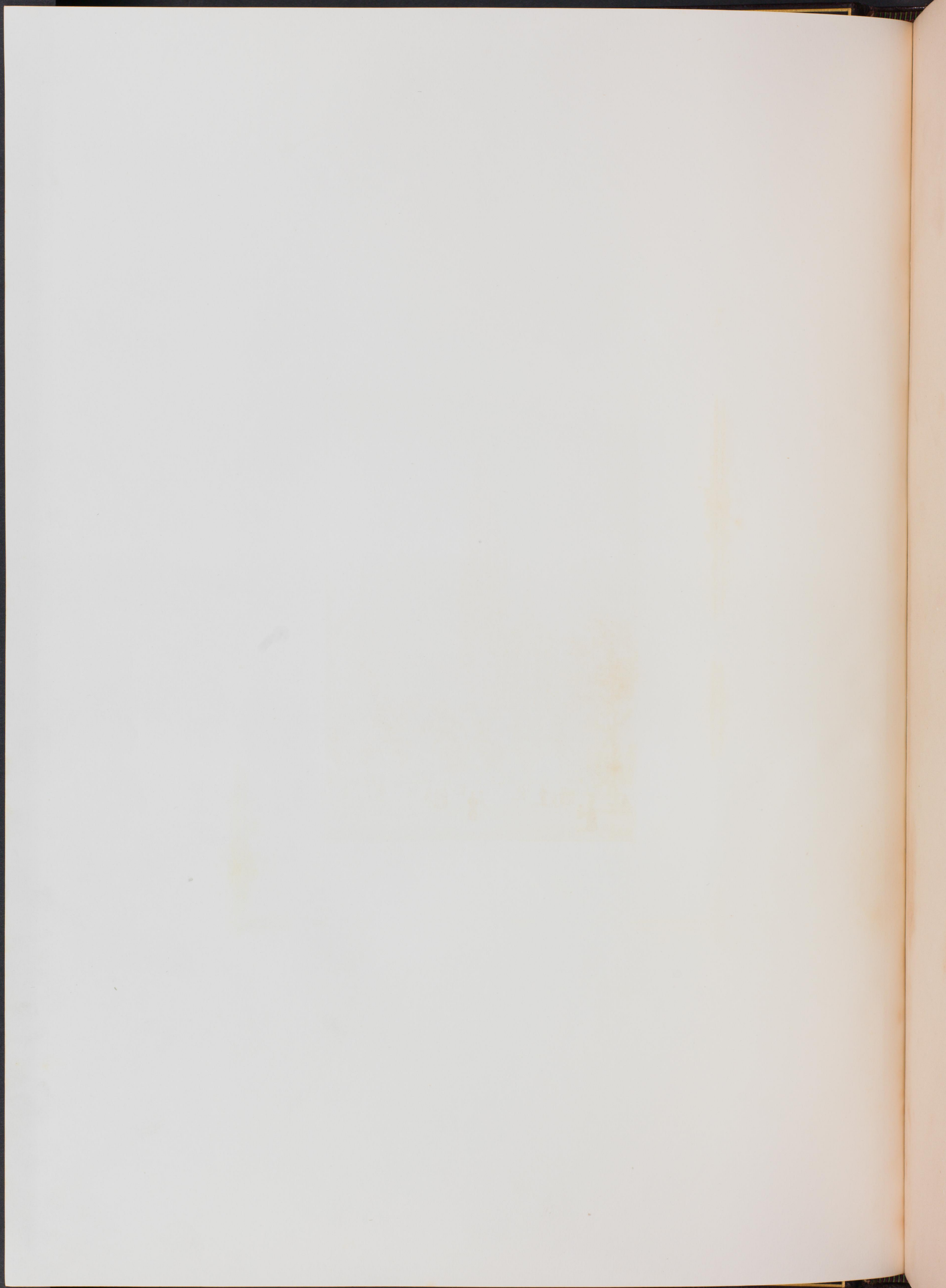


LE MARCHÉ AUX ŒUFS A ANVERS.

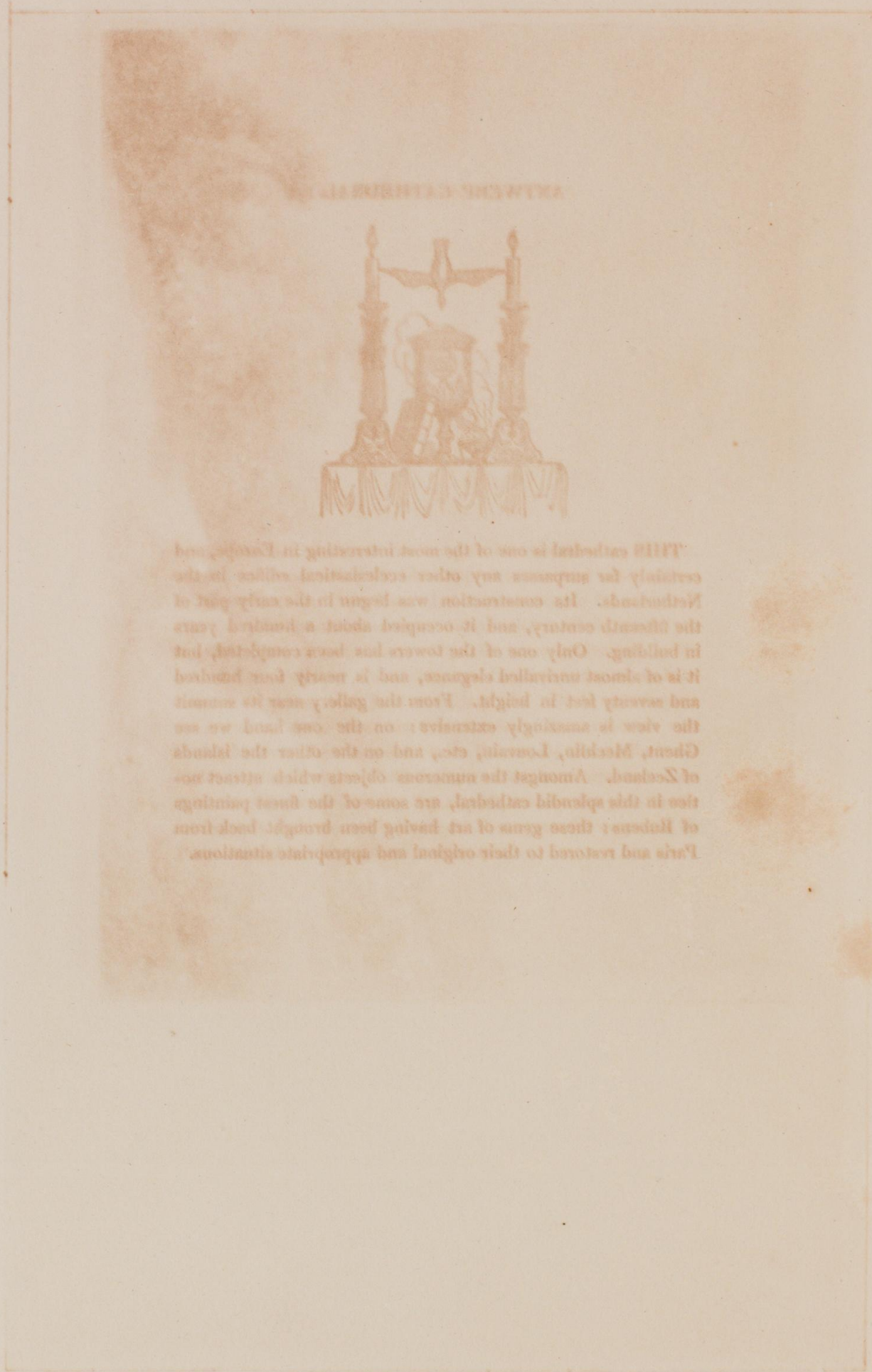
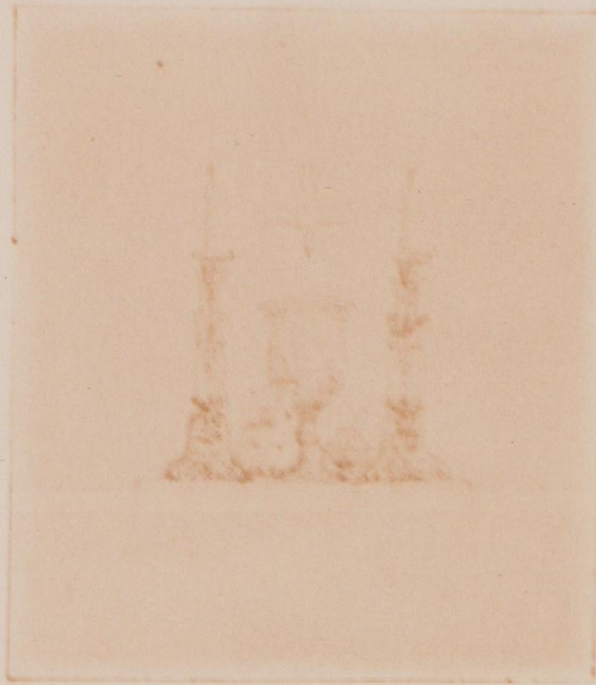
LA vue ci-jointe du marché aux œufs à Anvers, indique très-bien les traits les plus caractéristiques du style d'architecture dans les Pays-Bas. Les pignons ornés des maisons sur le devant du tableau, font un effet des plus pittoresques ; et dans notre vue, la superbe tour de la cathédrale, s'élevant au-dessus des autres édifices, concourt à former une des plus belles scènes de ville qu'on puisse voir. L'étranger qui désire la voir au moment où elle offre le plus grand intérêt, doit s'y rendre de bon matin, lorsque les paysans des environs accourent en foule au marché pour vendre les produits de leurs fermes.

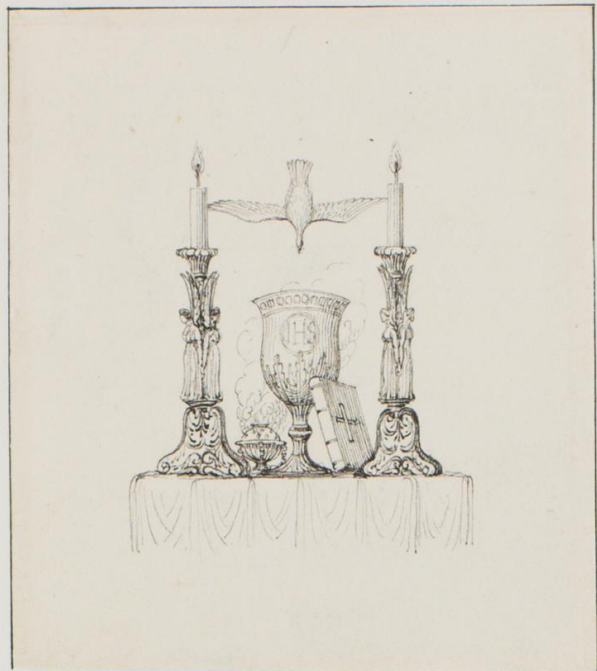
Anvers comme ville de commerce, ne présente que l'ombre de son ancienne grandeur ; mais ses larges et belles rues, ses magnifiques édifices publics, et ses superbes hôtels particuliers, laissent entrevoir quelle a dû être sa splendeur, à l'époque où elle se vantait d'être la première ville commerçante de l'Europe.







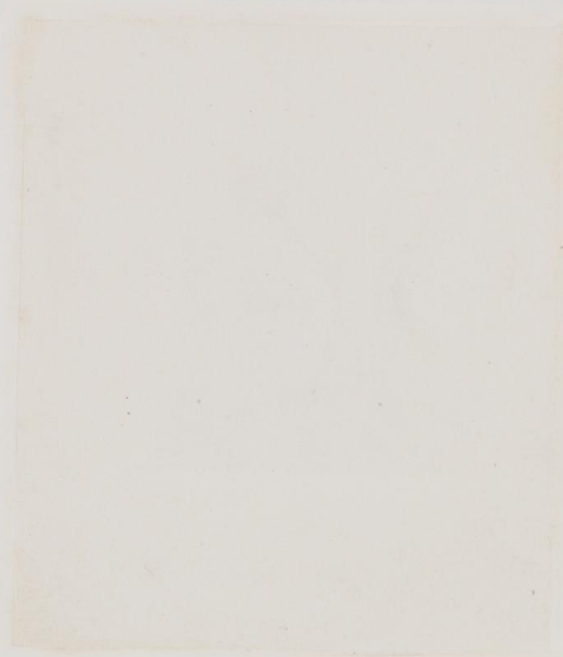




ANTWERP CATHEDRAL.

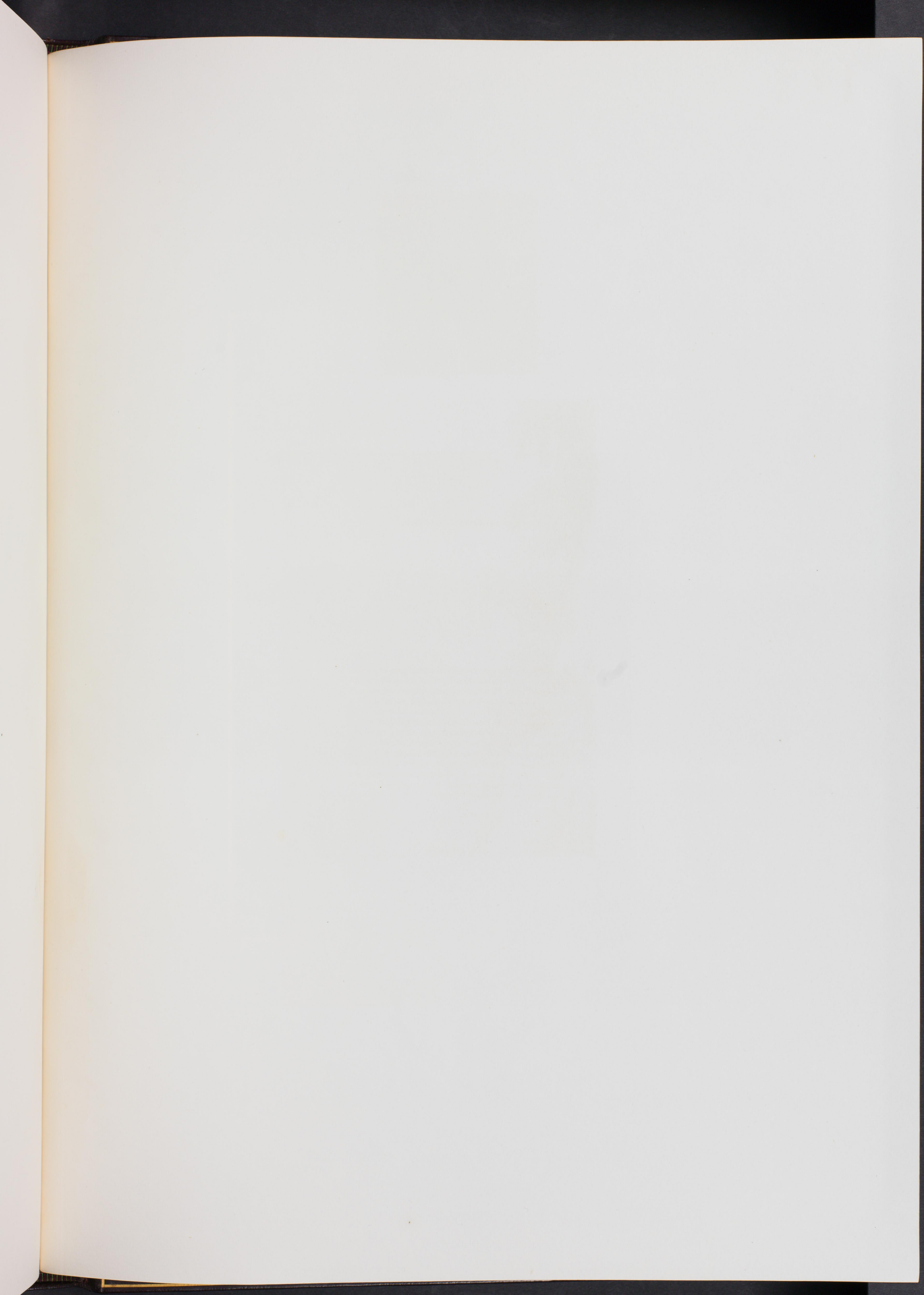


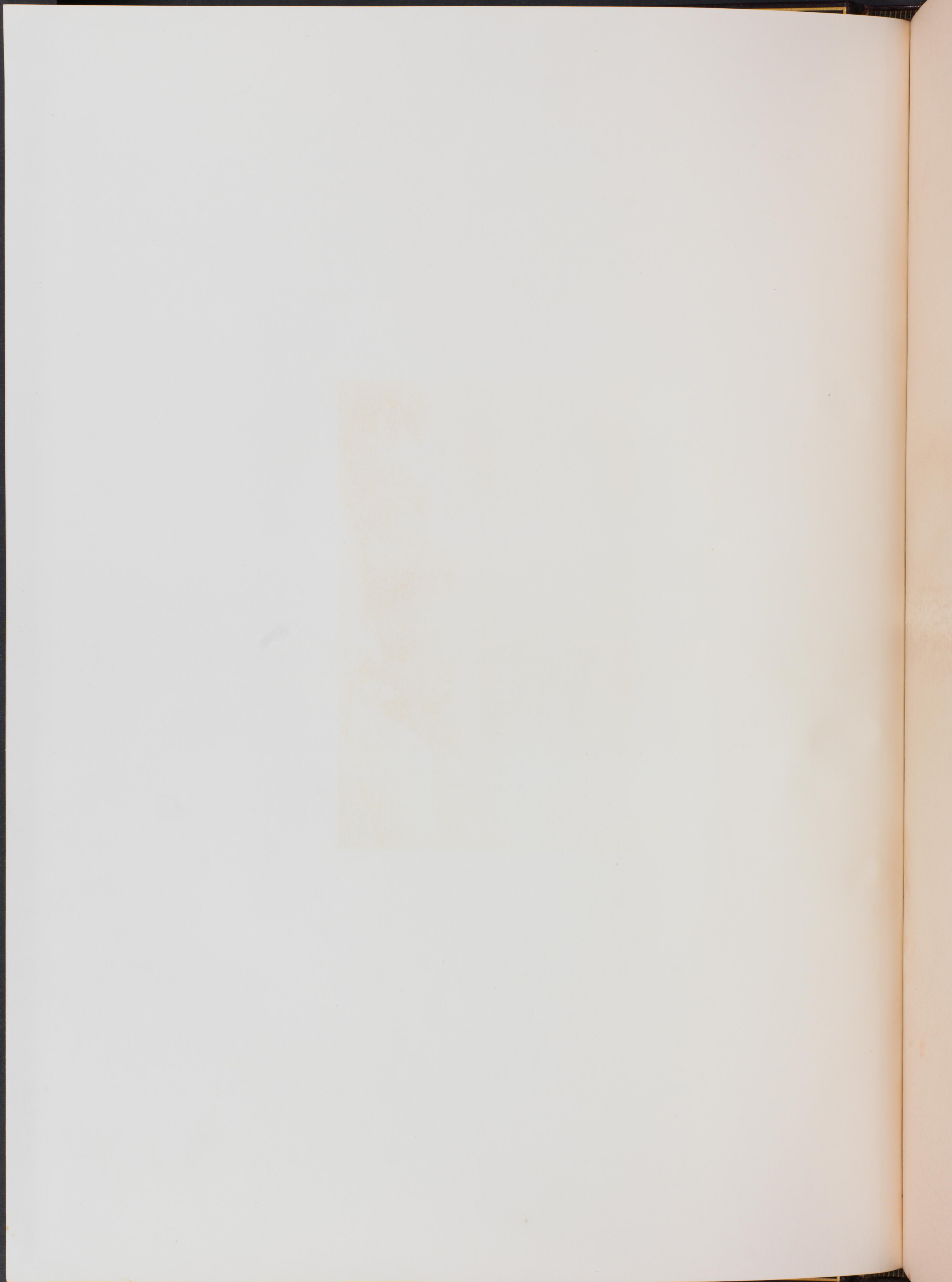
THIS cathedral is one of the most interesting in Europe, and certainly far surpasses any other ecclesiastical edifice in the Netherlands. Its construction was begun in the early part of the fifteenth century, and it occupied about a hundred years in building. Only one of the towers has been completed, but it is of almost unrivalled elegance, and is nearly four hundred and seventy feet in height. From the gallery near its summit the view is amazingly extensive: on the one hand we see Ghent, Mechlin, Louvain, etc., and on the other the islands of Zeeland. Amongst the numerous objects which attract notice in this splendid cathedral, are some of the finest paintings of Rubens: these gems of art having been brought back from Paris and restored to their original and appropriate situations.



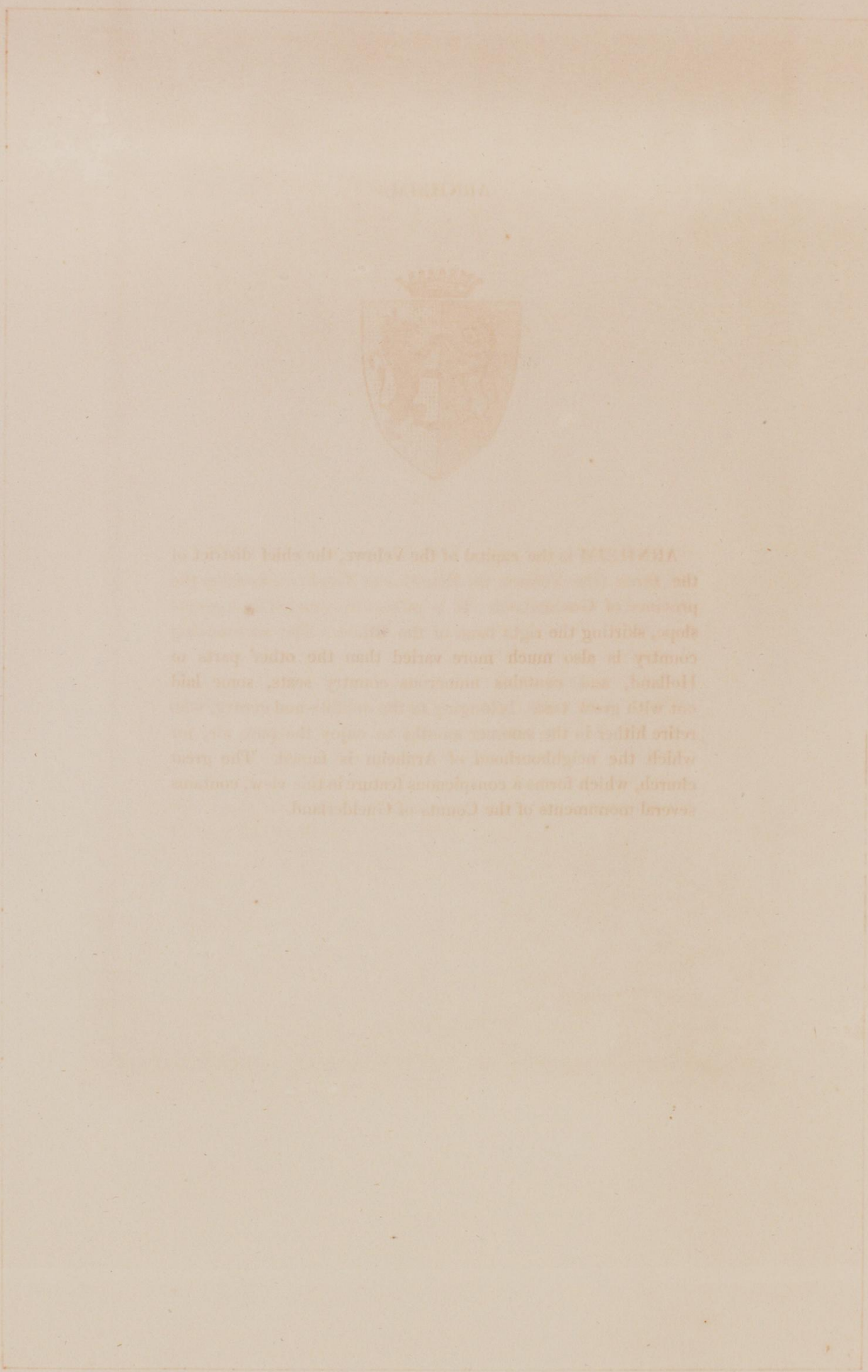
LA CATHÉDRALE D'ANVERS.

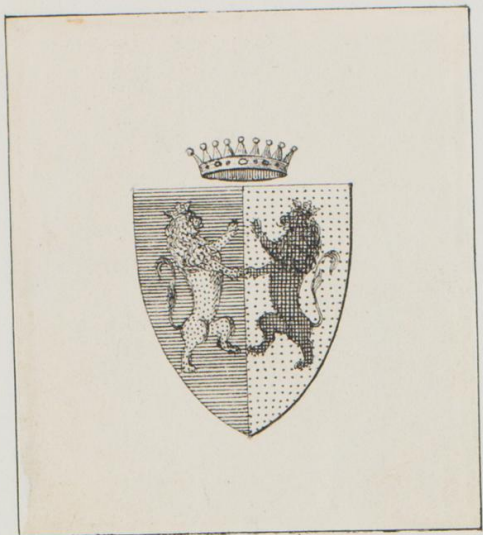
CETTE cathédrale est une des plus intéressantes en Europe, et elle est sans contredit bien supérieure à tout autre édifice religieux dans les Pays-Bas. La construction en fut commencée, dans les premières années du quinzième siècle, et on y a employé près de cent ans. Une des tours seulement a été achevée, mais elle est d'une élégance incomparable, et sa hauteur est de quatre cent soixante-dix pieds. De la galerie près du sommet, on a une vue très-étendue : d'un côté on voit Gand, Malines, Louvain, etc. ; et de l'autre, les îles de Zeeland. Entre le grand nombre d'objets dignes d'exciter l'attention dans cette magnifique cathédrale, il y a quelques-uns des plus beaux tableaux de Rubens, ces trésors de l'art ayant été rapportés de Paris et rendus à leur situation primitive.











ARNHEIM.

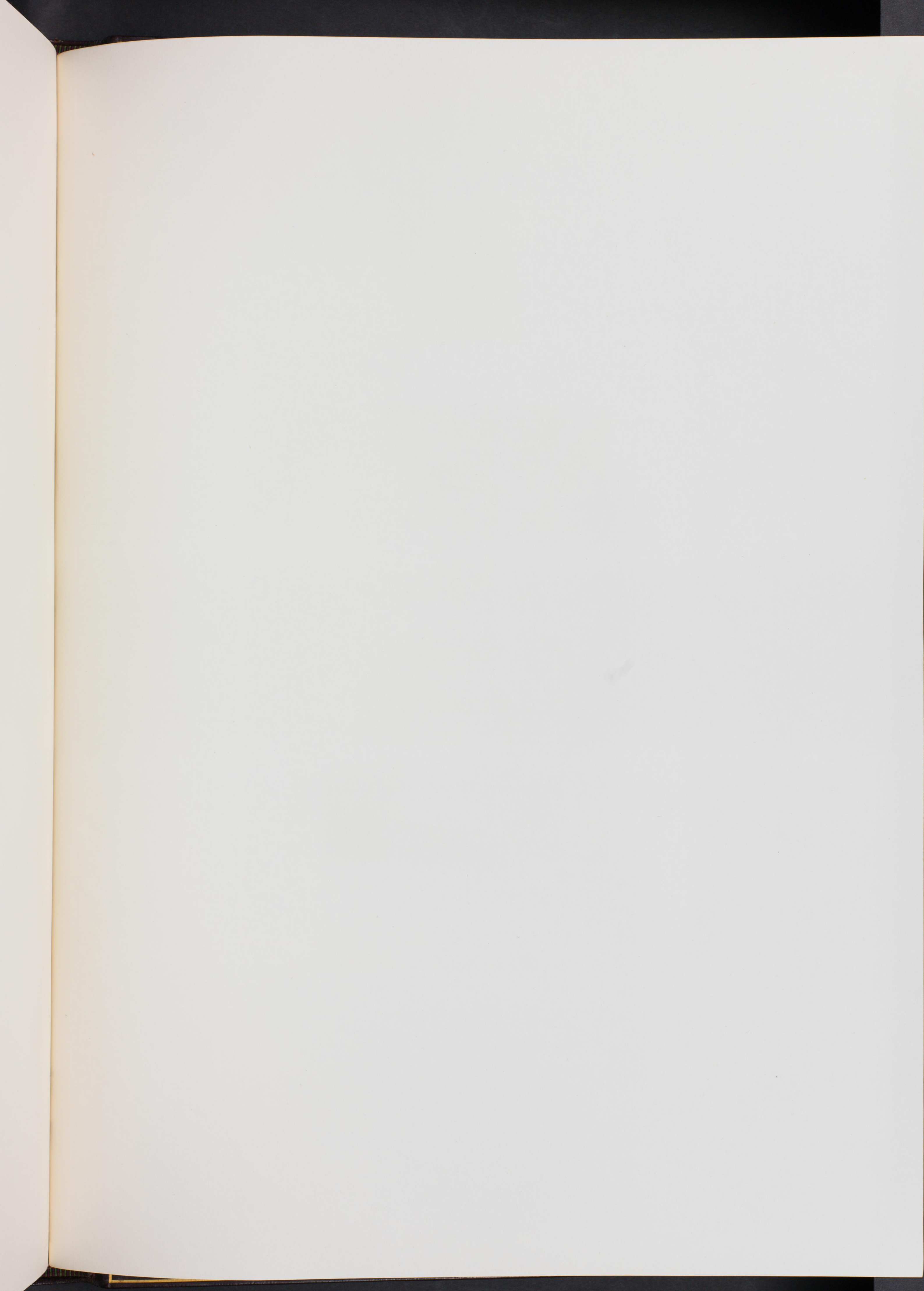


ARNHEIM is the capital of the Veluwe, the chief district of the three (the Veluwe, the Betawe and Zutphen), forming the province of Guelderland. It is pleasantly situated on a gentle slope, skirting the right bank of the Rhine. The surrounding country is also much more varied than the other parts of Holland, and contains numerous country seats, some laid out with great taste, belonging to the nobility and gentry, who retire hither in the summer months to enjoy the pure air, for which the neighbourhood of Arnheim is famed. The great church, which forms a conspicuous feature in this view, contains several monuments of the Counts of Guelderland.

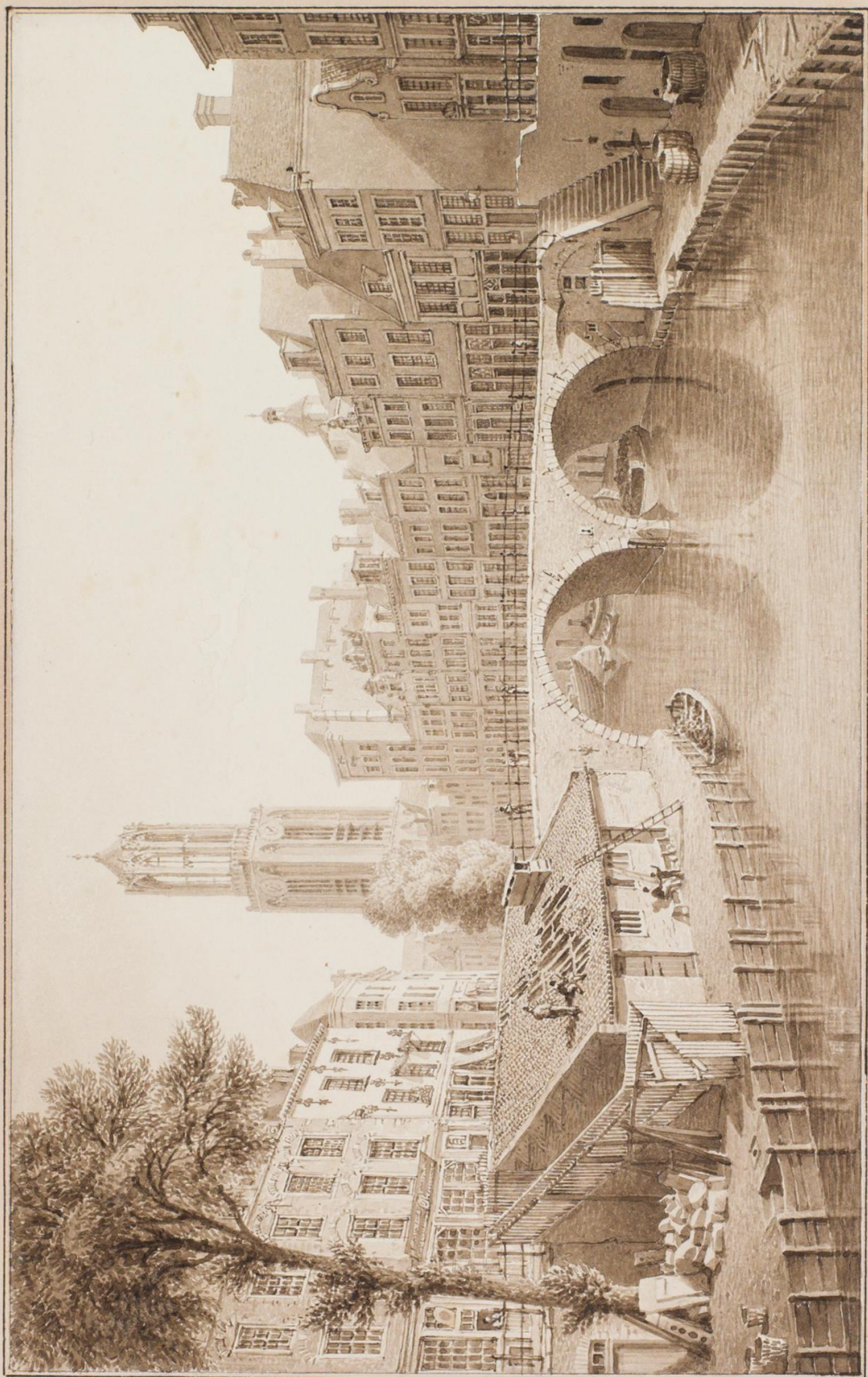


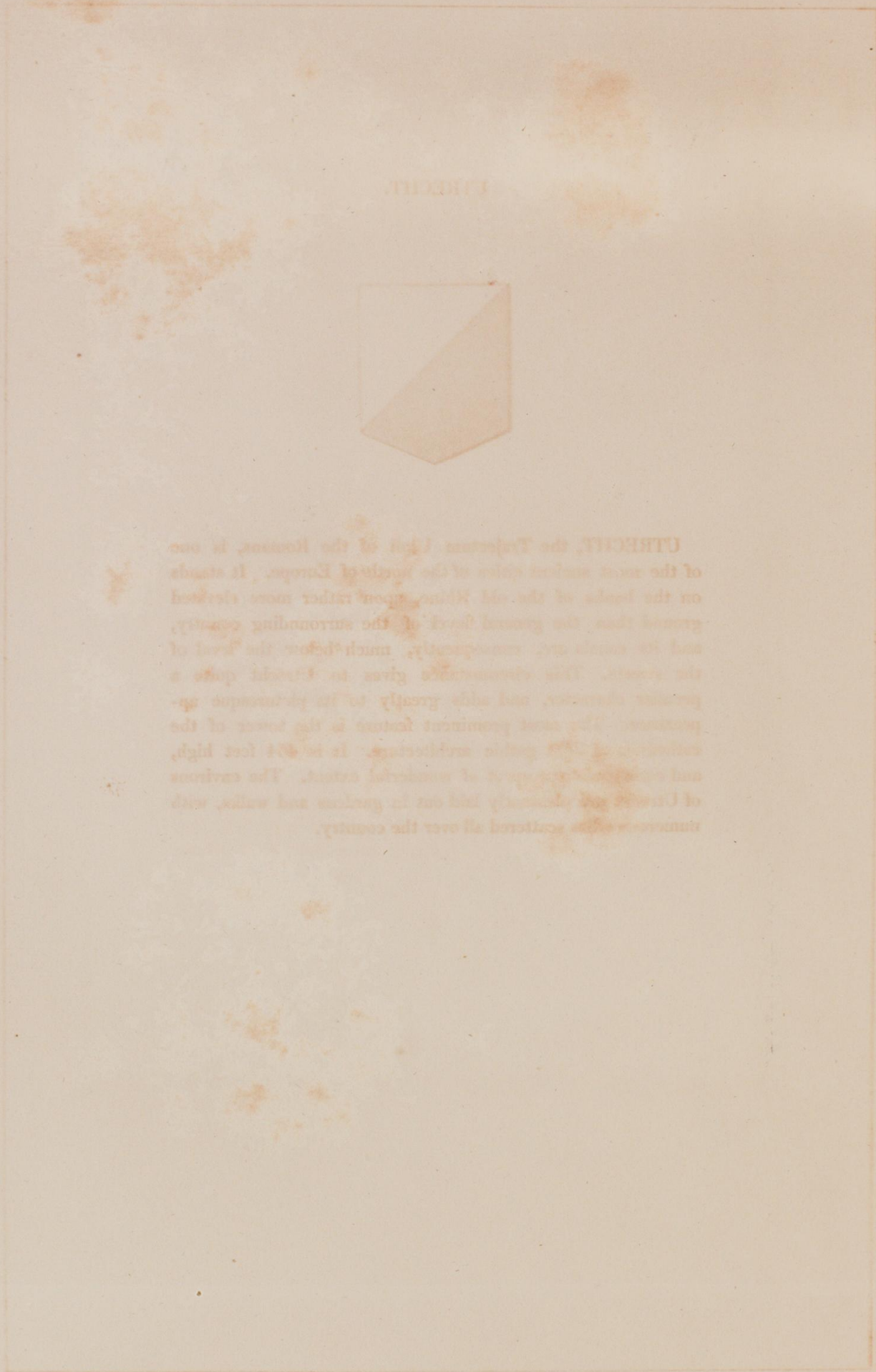
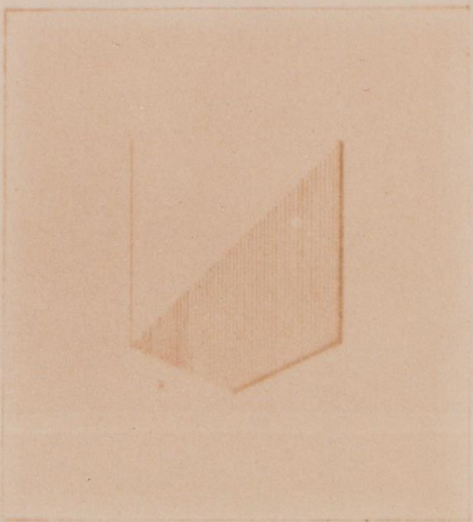
ARNHEIM.

ARNHEIM est la capitale du Veluwe, le premier des trois arrondissemens (le Veluwe, le Betawe et Zutphen), qui composent la province de Gueldres. Elle est agréablement située, sur une douce pente qui borde la rive droite du Rhin. La campagne à l'entour est bien plus variée que le reste de la Hollande. Il y a un grand nombre de maisons de campagne, dont quelques-unes sont très-belles ; elles appartiennent aux nobles et aux personnes opulentes qui s'y retirent pendant les mois d'été, pour jouir de l'air pur, pour qui les environs d'Arnheim sont célèbres. La grande église, qui occupe une place distinguée dans notre vue, contient plusieurs monumens des Comtes de Gueldres.

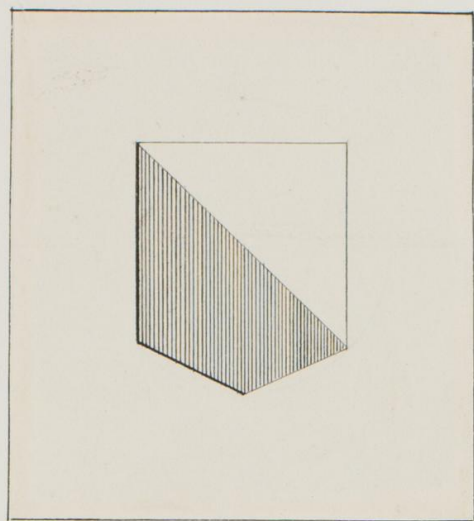




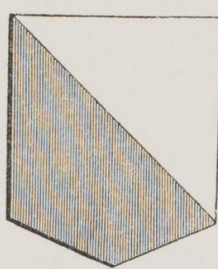




THROUGH THE TYPICAL LIGHT OF THE HOUSE IS ONE
of the most ancient and noble of the world's temples. It stands
on the banks of the Nile, and its walls are covered with
pictures of the gods and goddesses of the ancient world.
The temple is a masterpiece of architecture, and its
interior is a marvel of art and science. The temple
is a masterpiece of architecture, and its interior is a
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science. The temple is a masterpiece of architecture,
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UTRECHT.

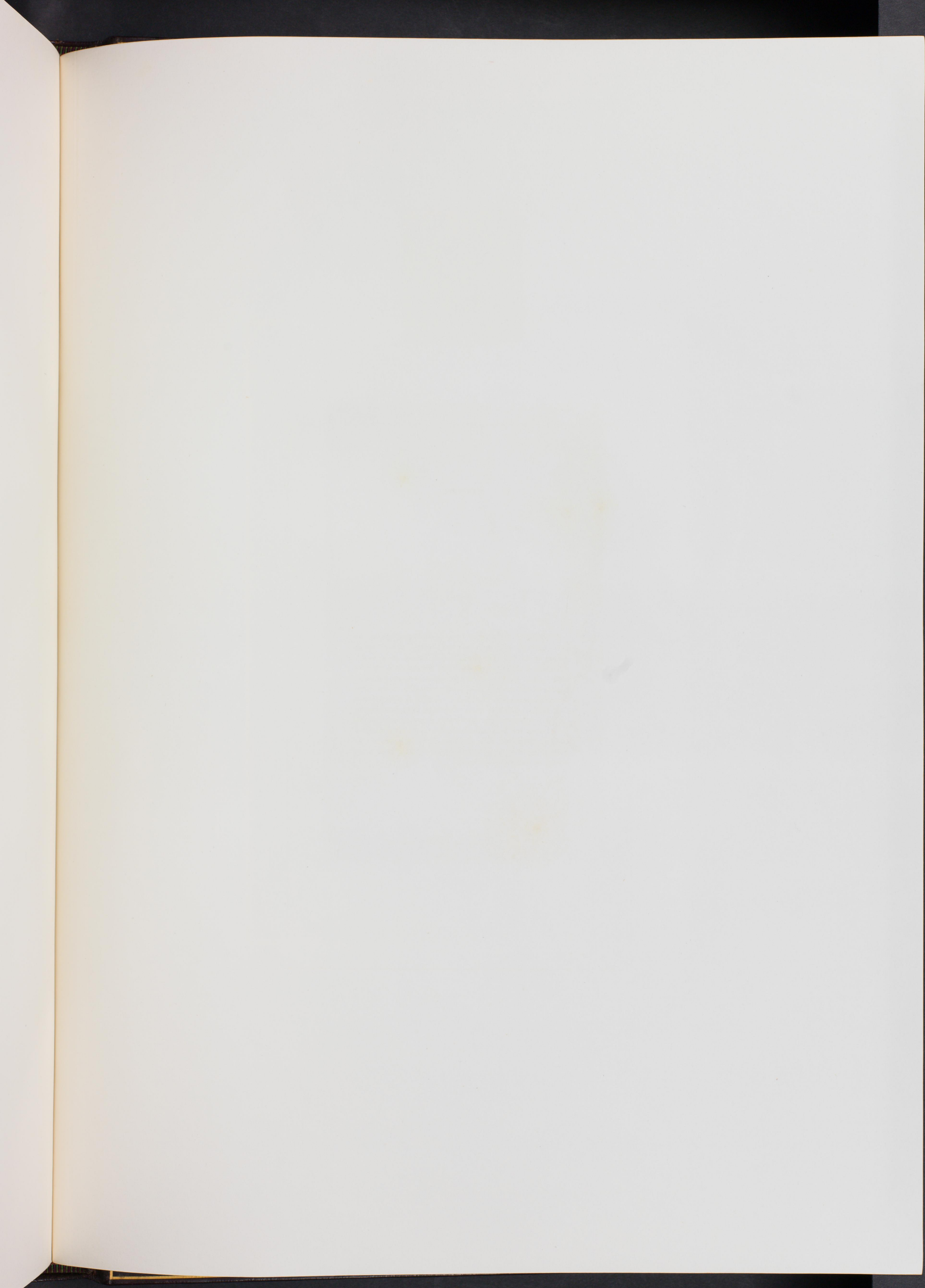


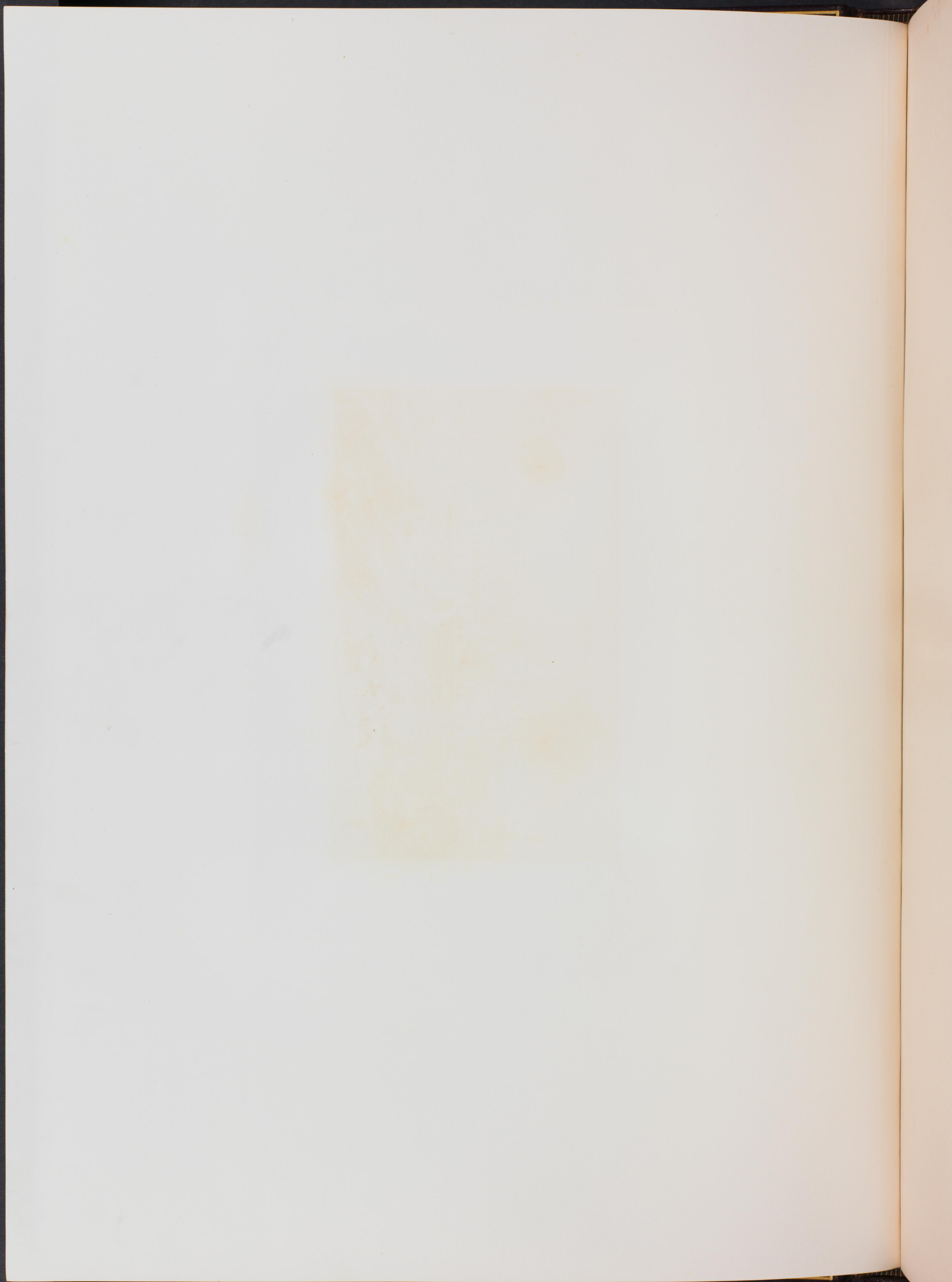
UTRECHT, the Trajectum Ulpium of the Romans, is one of the most ancient cities of the north of Europe. It stands on the banks of the old Rhine, upon rather more elevated ground than the general level of the surrounding country, and its canals are, consequently, much below the level of the streets. This circumstance gives to Utrecht quite a peculiar character, and adds greatly to its picturesque appearance. The most prominent feature is the tower of the cathedral, of light gothic architecture. It is 464 feet high, and commands a prospect of wonderful extent. The environs of Utrecht are pleasantly laid out in gardens and walks, with numerous villas scattered all over the country.



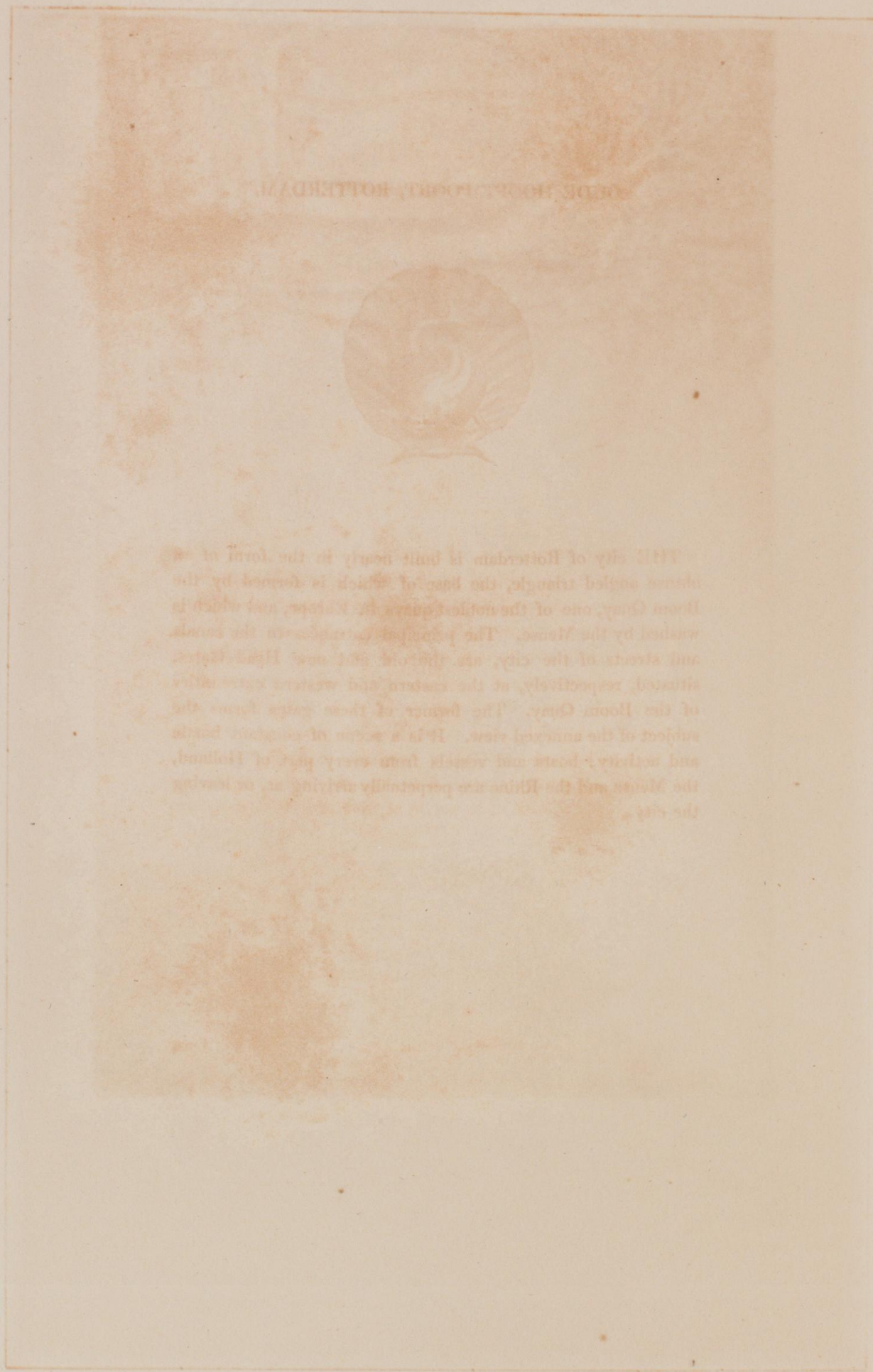
UTRECHT.

UTRECHT, le Trajectum Ulpîi des Romains, est une des plus anciennes villes du nord de l'Europe. Elle est située sur les bords du vieux Rhin, sur un terrain un peu plus élevé que le pays qui l'entoure. Les canaux sont, par conséquent, bien au-dessous du niveau des rues, ce qui donne à Utrecht un caractère tout-à-fait particulier, et en relève beaucoup l'apparence pittoresque. L'objet le plus frappant, c'est la tour gothique de la cathédrale, dont l'architecture est d'un style très-léger. Cette tour a une élévation de 464 pieds ; et la vue dont on jouit de son sommet est d'une étendue extraordinaire. Les environs d'Utrecht présentent un mélange agréable de jardins et de promenades, et un grand nombre de maisons de campagne.











OUDE HOOFT POORT, ROTTERDAM.

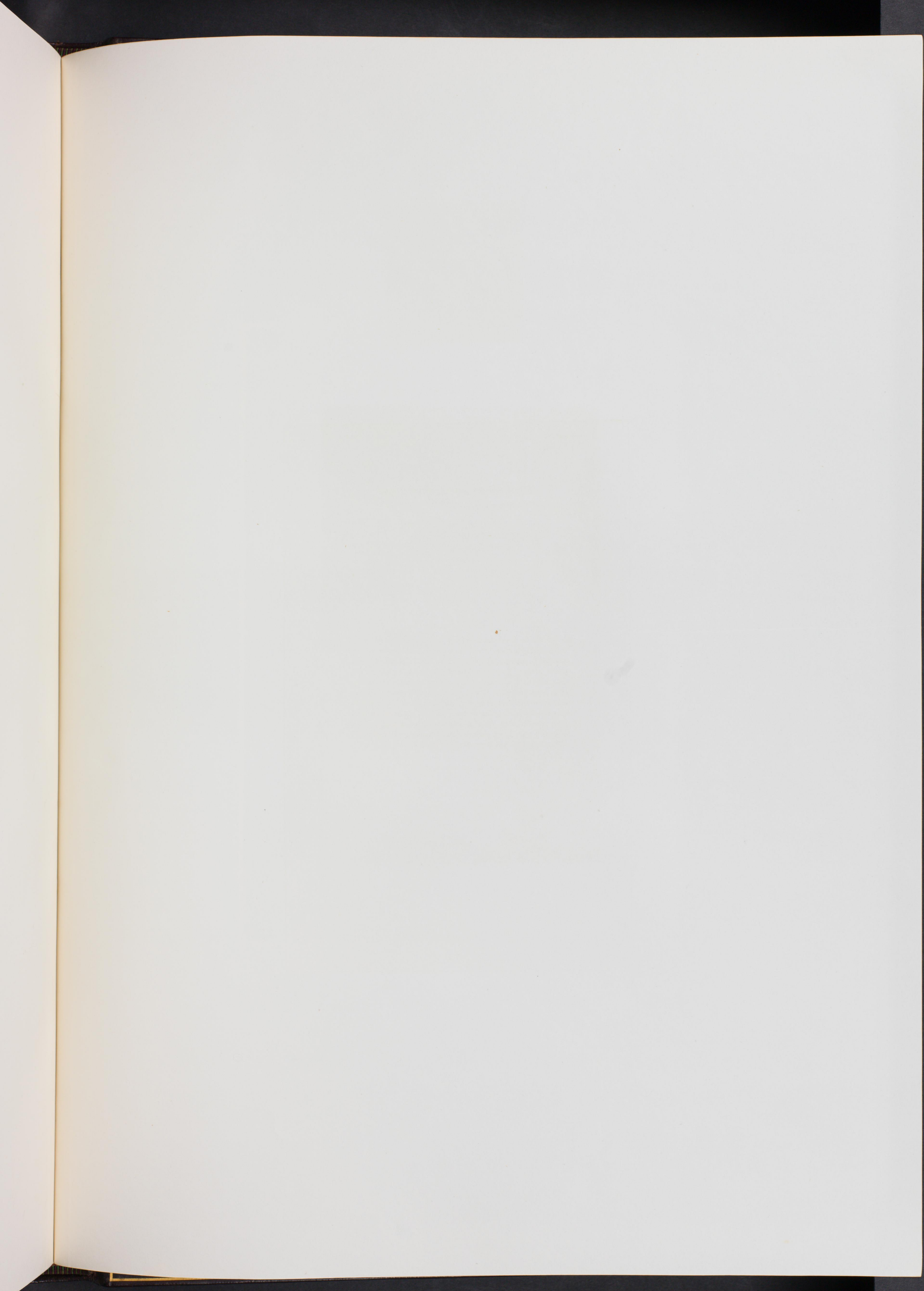


THE city of Rotterdam is built nearly in the form of an obtuse angled triangle, the base of which is formed by the Boom Quay, one of the noblest quays in Europe, and which is washed by the Meuse. The principal entrances to the canals and streets of the city, are the old and new Head Gates, situated, respectively, at the eastern and western extremities of the Boom Quay. The former of these gates forms the subject of the annexed view. It is a scene of constant bustle and activity: boats and vessels from every part of Holland, the Meuse and the Rhine are perpetually arriving at, or leaving the city.



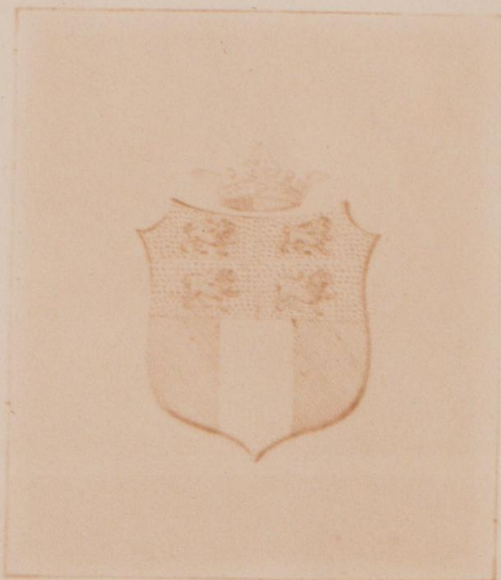
L'OUDE HOOFT POORT, ROTTERDAM.

LA ville de Rotterdam est bâtie à peu près dans la forme d'un triangle à angle obtus, dont la base est formée par le quai, dit du Boom, un des plus beaux en Europe, et qui est baigné par la Meuse. Les deux entrées principales des rues et des canaux de la ville sont les deux portes nommées l'ancienne et la nouvelle Hooft Poort, placée respectivement aux extrémités orientale et occidentale du Boom Quai. La première de ces portes est le sujet de notre vue. C'est la scène d'un commerce et d'un vacarme perpétuels; les bateaux et les navires y arrivent et partent à tous momens de toutes les parties de la Hollande, de la Meuse et du Rhin.





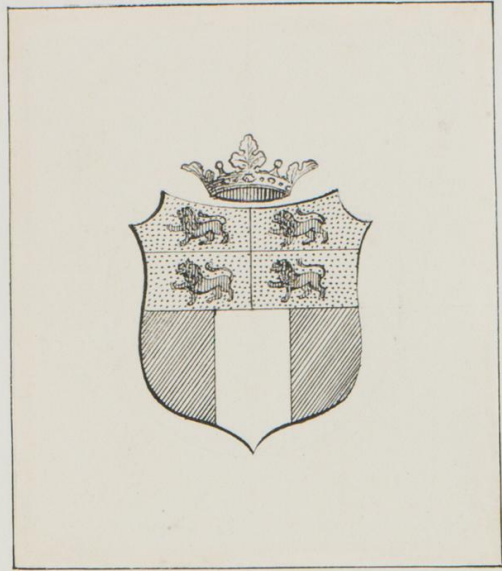




THE ROYAL ROTTERDAM



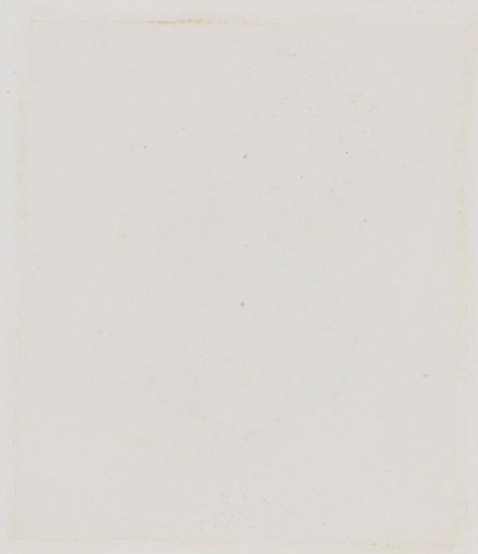
THE ancient river of Rotterdam takes from the quay
of the Kolk a small harbor near the centre of the city,
which gives a characteristic specimen of the best class of Dutch
architecture. The combination of houses and trees, canals and
quays, with the many towers of the old cathedral of St.
Lawrence, rising in the background, forms a highly pic-
turesque scene. Perhaps, of all the cities of Holland,
Rotterdam is the most striking. Its lofty houses, some
shaded by rows of well grown trees, border the broad canals,
and the forest of masts of the small craft and shipping which
crowd the wharves of the quay, give evidence of its commercial
importance, and the extent of its inland navigation.



THE KOLK, ROTTERDAM.

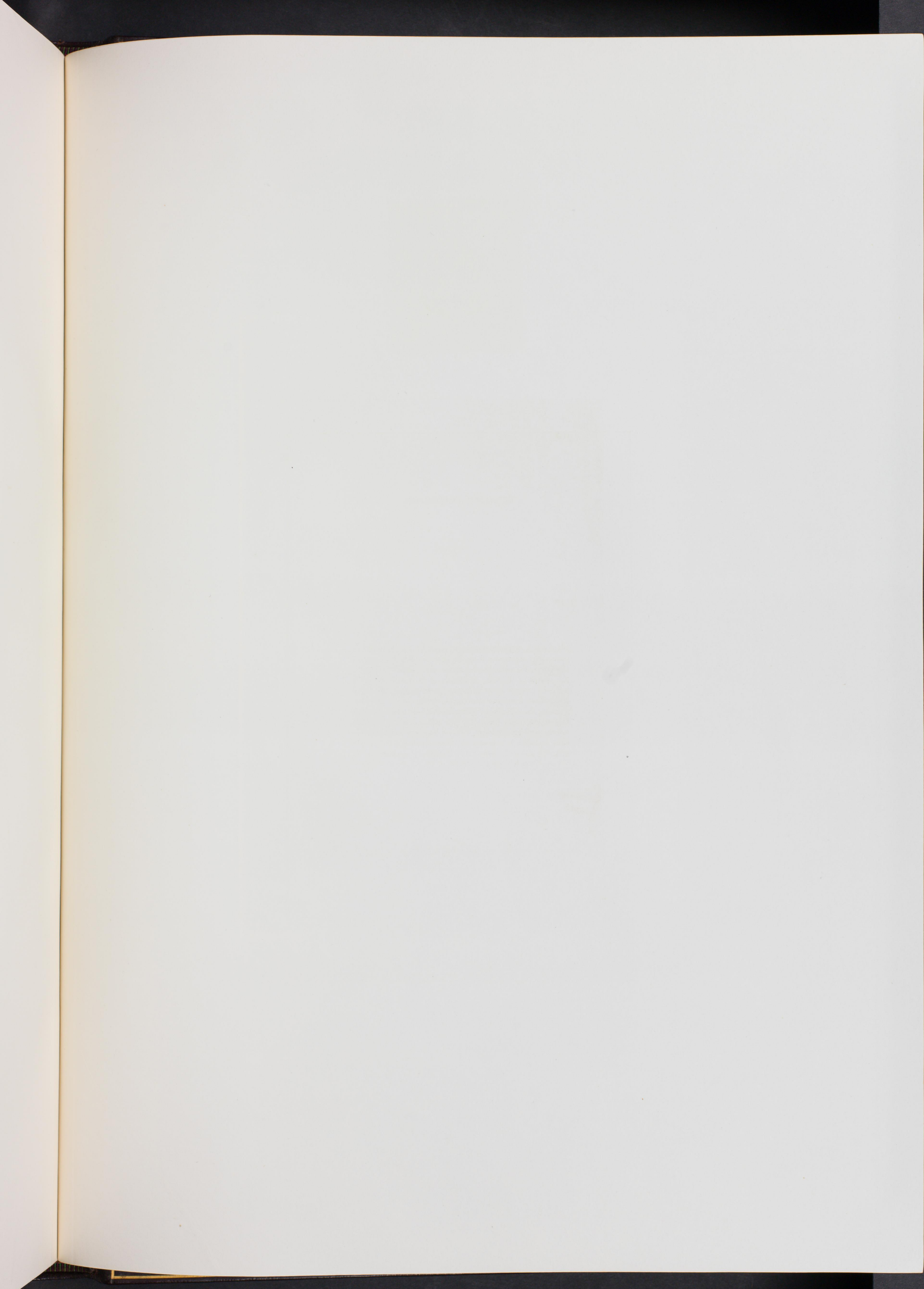


THE annexed view of Rotterdam, taken from the quay of the Kolk, a small harbour near the centre of the city, gives a characteristic specimen of the better class of Dutch cities. The combination of houses and trees, canals and shipping, with the massy tower of the old Cathedral of St. Lawrence, rising in the back ground, forms a highly picturesque scene. Perhaps, of all the cities of Holland, Rotterdam is the most striking. Lofty handsome houses, shaded by rows of well grown trees, border its broad canals; and the forest of masts of the small craft and shipping which crowd the whole of its quays, give evidence of its commercial importance, and the extent of its inland navigation.



LE KOLK A ROTTERDAM.

LA vue de Rotterdam ci-jointe, prise du quai du Kolk, un petit port près le centre de la ville, offre un exemple caractéristique des villes hollandaises de la première classe. La réunion de maisons et d'arbres, de canaux et de vaisseaux, et la massive tour de la vieille Cathédrale de St. Laurent, qui s'élève dans le fond, forme une scène des plus pittoresques. De toutes les villes de la Hollande, Rotterdam est peut-être celle dont l'aspect est le plus frappant. Des maisons hautes et belles ombragées de grands arbres, bordent les larges canaux, et une forêt de mâts de vaisseaux de toute espèce, qui se pressent près les quais, prouvent son importance commerciale et l'étendue de sa navigation intérieure.




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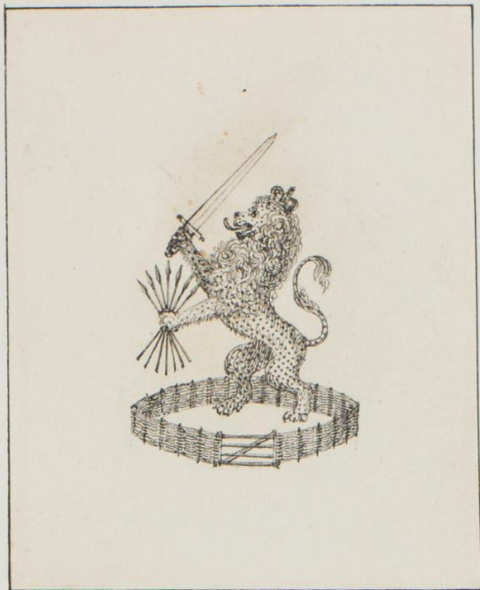




STADT-HUIS, DEEL I. 18



THIS Town-Hall of Delft is one of the most remarkable
of European public edifices, which decorate the cities of
Holland and Belgium. It stands at one extremity of a very
large market-place, and forms the left tower of the new
church which stands at the opposite extremity. The different
stories of the building form the pavement upwards, are adorned
respectively with figures of the Dutch, Latin and Gothic
orders; and although the whole structure is surrounded with
ornament, the general effect is very light and imposing.
It bears the following inscription over the en-
trance gate:
Het jaar 1665, bouwde de Staat, onder de
voorzigtigheid van den Staat, het Stad-Huis.




STADT-HUIS, DELFT.



THE Town-Hall of Delft is one of the numerous specimens of sumptuous public edifices, which decorate the cities of Holland and Belgium. It stands at one extremity of a very large market-place, and fronts the lofty tower of the new church which stands at the opposite extremity. The different stories of the building, from the basement upwards, are adorned respectively with pilasters of the Doric, Ionic and Corinthian orders; and although the whole structure is overloaded with ornament, the general effect is very rich and imposing.

It bears the following appropriate inscription over the entrance gate :

Hic locus odit, amat, punit, conservat, honorat,
Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, probos.

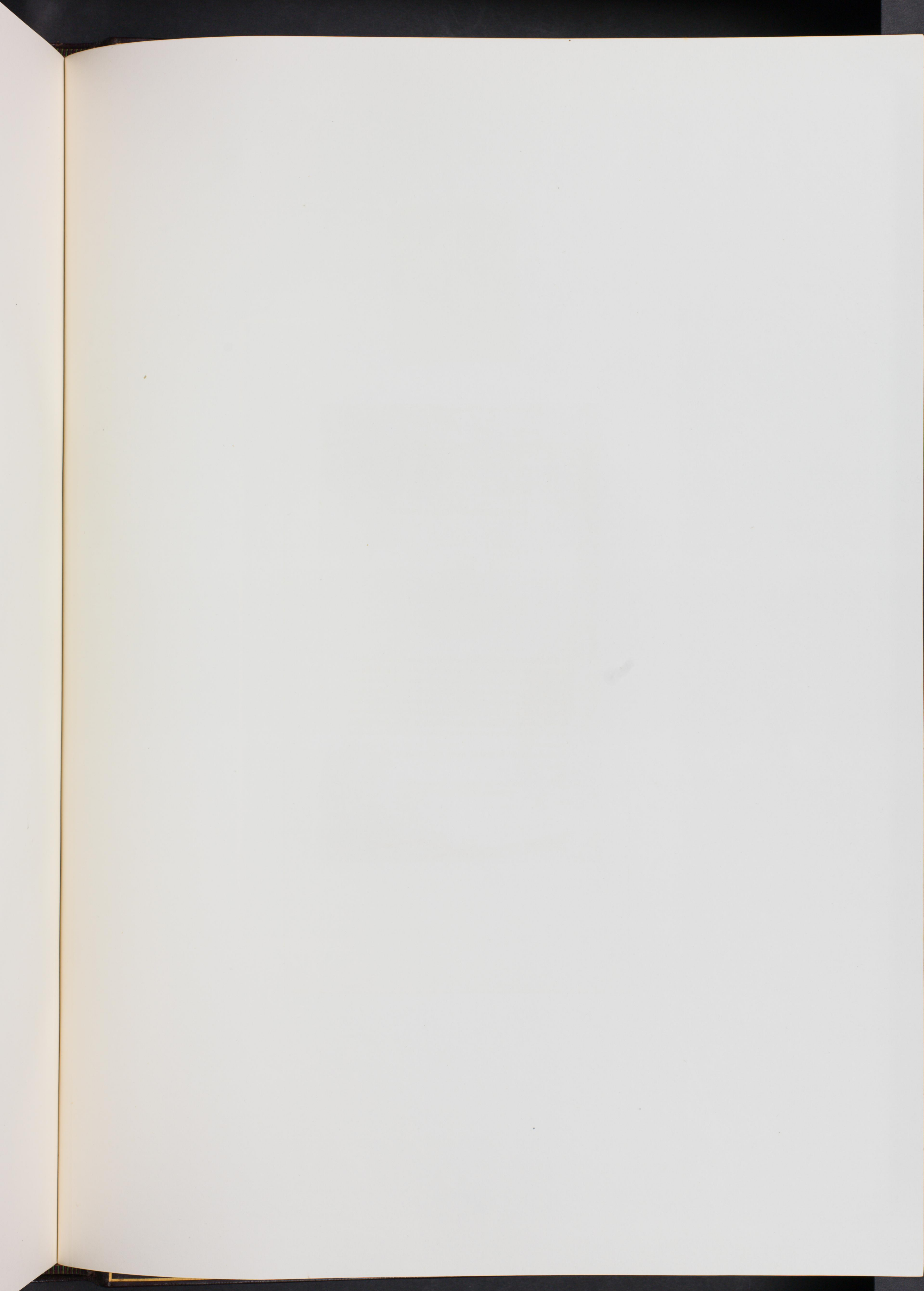


LA MAISON DE VILLE A DELFT.

LA Maison de Ville à Delft est un du grand nombre d'édifices publics somptueux, qui ornent les villes de la Hollande et de la Belgique. Elle est placée à l'extrémité d'une très-grande place, vis-à-vis de la Tour élevée de la nouvelle Eglise, qui se trouve à l'autre extrémité. Les étages de cet édifice d'en bas jusqu'en haut sont ornés respectivement de pilastres des ordres Dorique, Ionique et Corinthien ; et bien que l'édifice entier soit surchargée d'ornemens, l'ensemble est très-riche et imposant.

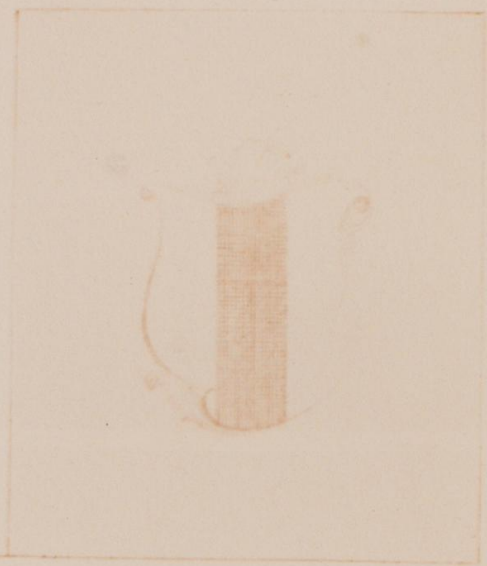
Au-dessus de la grande porte on remarque l'inscription suivante :

Hic locus odit, amat, punit, conservat, honorat,
Nequitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, probos.





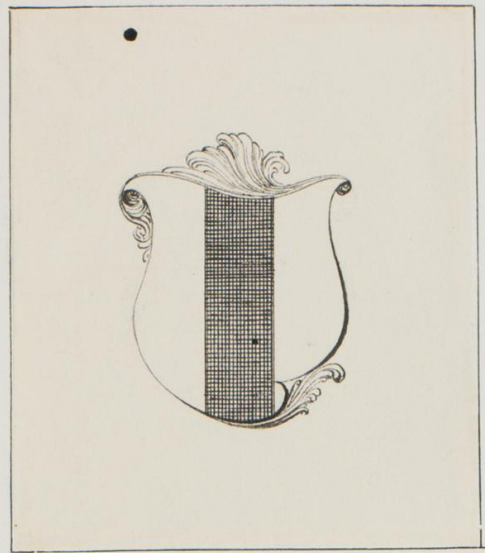




THE GREAT VASE



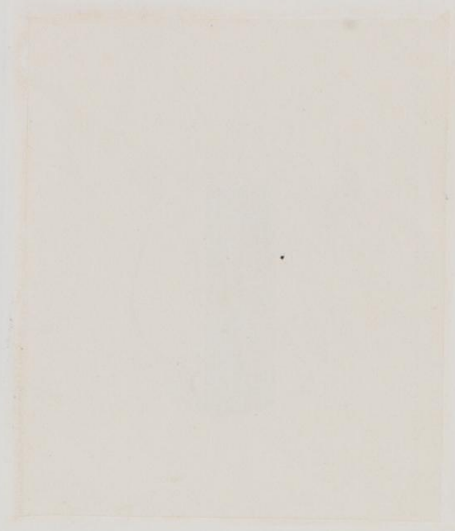
DELT is one of the most useful cities of Holland. It formerly contained about 25000 inhabitants, and had the highest rank in the hierarchy of the nation. It is the seat of the States, and possesses of the greatest number of the most famous professors of the sciences. The university was founded in 1575, and the first year of its opening was the year of the great deluge. The city itself, which forms the subject of the present history, is remarkably interesting, and well worth a visit. It is situated on the banks of the Scheldt, and is one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It is the seat of the States, and possesses of the greatest number of the most famous professors of the sciences. The university was founded in 1575, and the first year of its opening was the year of the great deluge. The city itself, which forms the subject of the present history, is remarkably interesting, and well worth a visit. It is situated on the banks of the Scheldt, and is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.



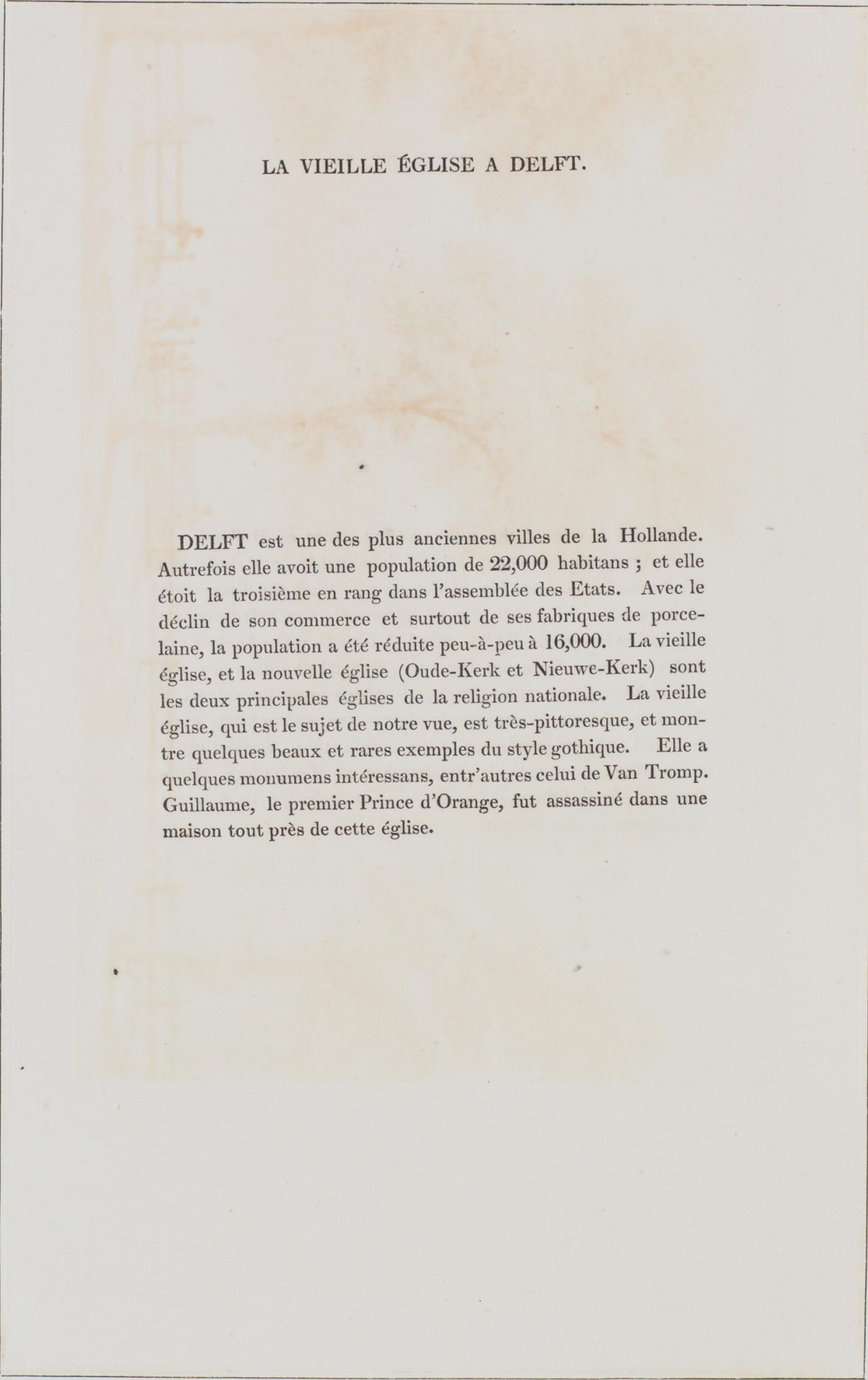
OUDE-KERK, DELFT.



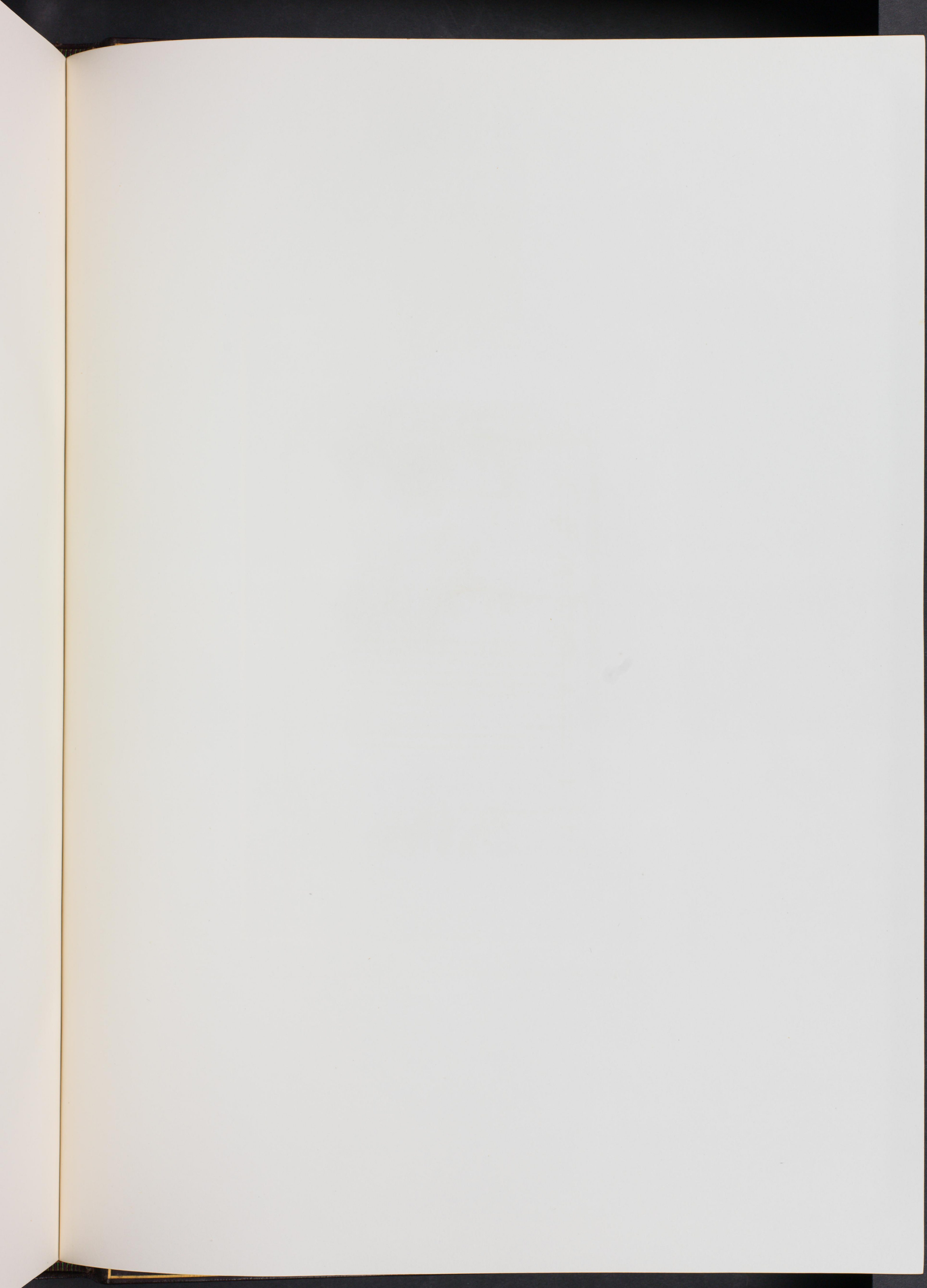
DELFT is one of the most ancient cities of Holland. It formerly contained about 22,000 inhabitants, and held the third rank in the assembly of the states. With the diminution of its trade, and principally of its porcelain manufactory, its population has gradually decreased to 16,000. The Oude-Kerk and the Nieuwe-Kerk are the two principal churches for the established religion. The old church, which forms the subject of the annexed view, is remarkably picturesque, and exhibits some beautiful and rare specimens of the gothic style. Amidst other interesting monuments, it contains that of Van Tromp. William the First, Prince of Orange, was assassinated in a house contiguous to this church.



LA VIEILLE ÉGLISE A DELFT.



DELFT est une des plus anciennes villes de la Hollande. Autrefois elle avoit une population de 22,000 habitans ; et elle étoit la troisième en rang dans l'assemblée des Etats. Avec le déclin de son commerce et surtout de ses fabriques de porcelaine, la population a été réduite peu-à-peu à 16,000. La vieille église, et la nouvelle église (Oude-Kerk et Nieuwe-Kerk) sont les deux principales églises de la religion nationale. La vieille église, qui est le sujet de notre vue, est très-pittoresque, et montre quelques beaux et rares exemples du style gothique. Elle a quelques monumens intéressans, entr'autres celui de Van Tromp. Guillaume, le premier Prince d'Orange, fut assassiné dans une maison tout près de cette église.





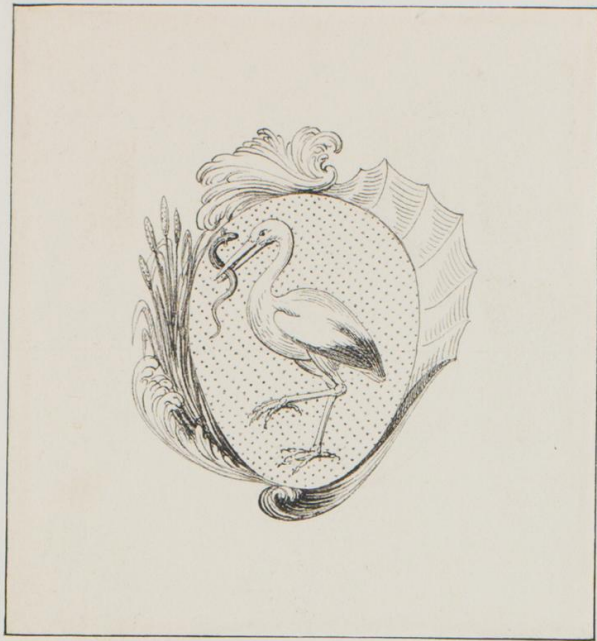




THE LAVAGE AT THE HOUSE



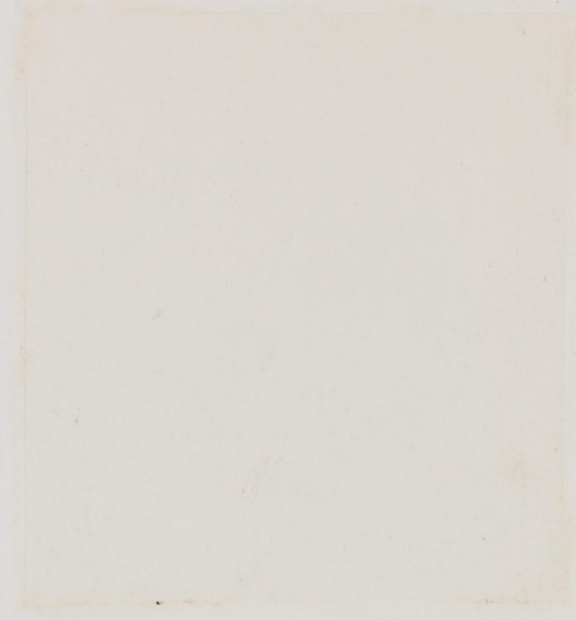
THEY also can see with the figure in the engraving and
good appearance of its state and public place. The scene
is however full and agreeably filled with various
trees. The principal square (or rather oblong) is the
park which looks directly on a fine basin of water, on the
opposite side of which is the old Royal Palace. There are many
other objects worthy of notice in this palace, particularly the
Hall where the States General held their sittings; the courts
of justice, etc., etc.



THE PALACE AT THE HAGUE.

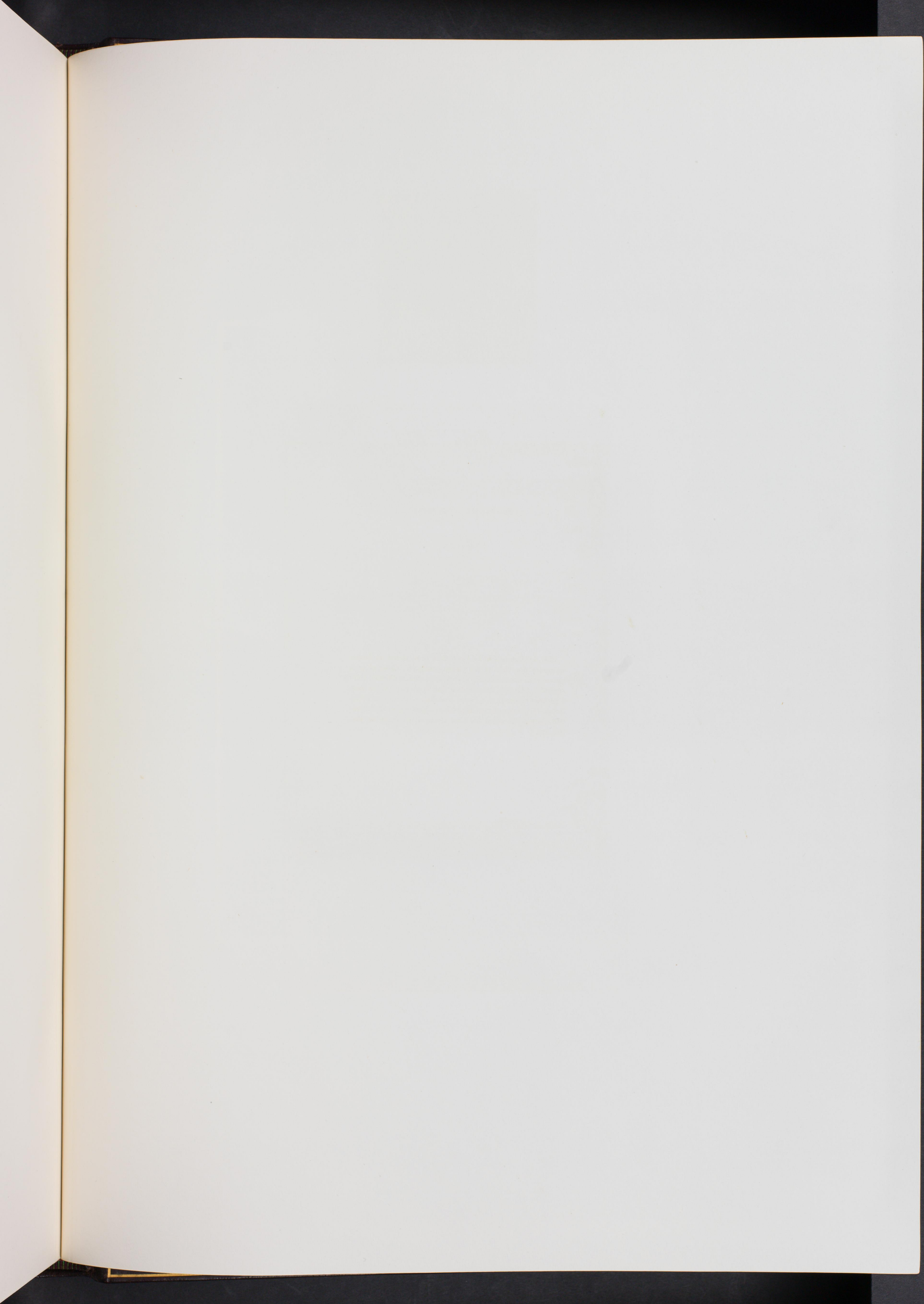


FEW cities can vie with the Hague in the regularity and good appearance of its streets and public places. The squares are handsomely built and agreeably shaded with avenues of trees. The principal square, (or rather oblong,) is the Vyverberg which looks directly on a fine basin of water, on the opposite side of which is the old Royal Palace. There are numerous objects worthy of notice in this palace, particularly the Hall where the States General held their sittings; the courts of justice, etc., etc.



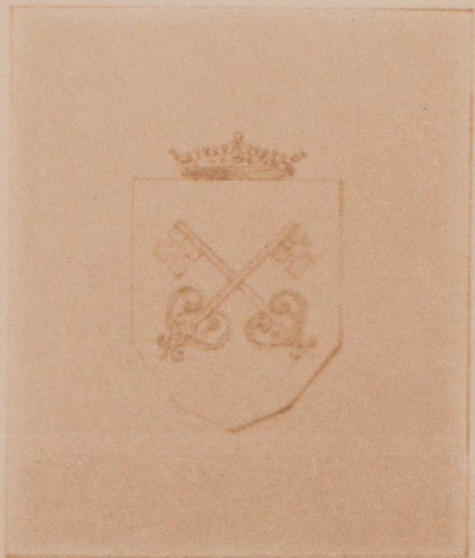
LE PALAIS, A LA HAYE.

PEU de villes égalent La Haye dans la régularité et bonne apparence des rues et des places publiques. Celles-ci sont entourées de beaux édifices, et ombragées d'allées d'arbres très-agréables. La plus grande place, dite Vyverberg, est en face d'un beau bassin d'eau, à l'autre côté duquel est le vieux Palais Royal. Il y a dans ce palais plusieurs objets dignes d'observation, surtout les salles des états généraux, les cours de justice, etc.







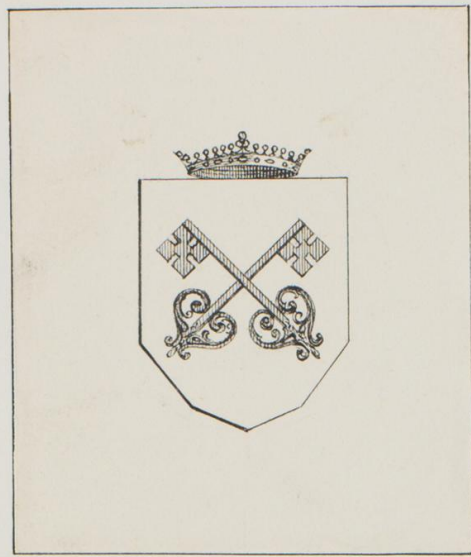


THE STADTHUIS, LEYDEN



This magnificent work of building occupies a considerable portion of the principal street of the city. It is of a superior order of architecture and with its interior ornaments forms altogether a most noble and fine edifice. In the interior are to be seen some most beautiful and ancient works of art.

Leyden is a large and beautiful city, containing about 50,000 inhabitants. The cathedral which it contains is the most fine and one of the most beautiful in the north of Europe. The hospital, as a reward for the bravery and devotion of its inhabitants, was erected to form a university, which its walls, and the distinction which it has since given, has drawn into it students from every part of Europe.

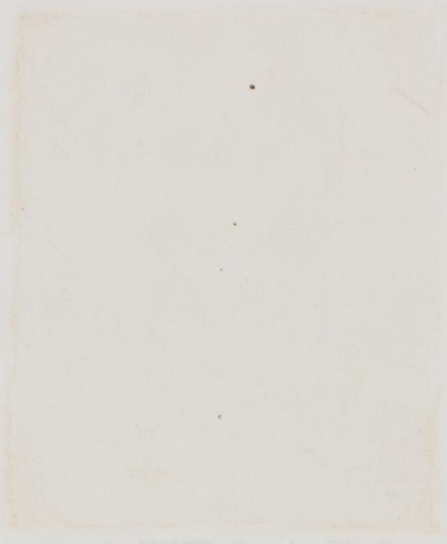


THE STADT-HAUS, LEYDEN.



THIS magnificent range of building occupies a considerable portion of the principal street of the city. It is of a singular mixed style of architecture, and, with its fantastic ornaments, forms altogether a remarkably handsome edifice. In the interior are to be seen some curious paintings, old armour, etc.

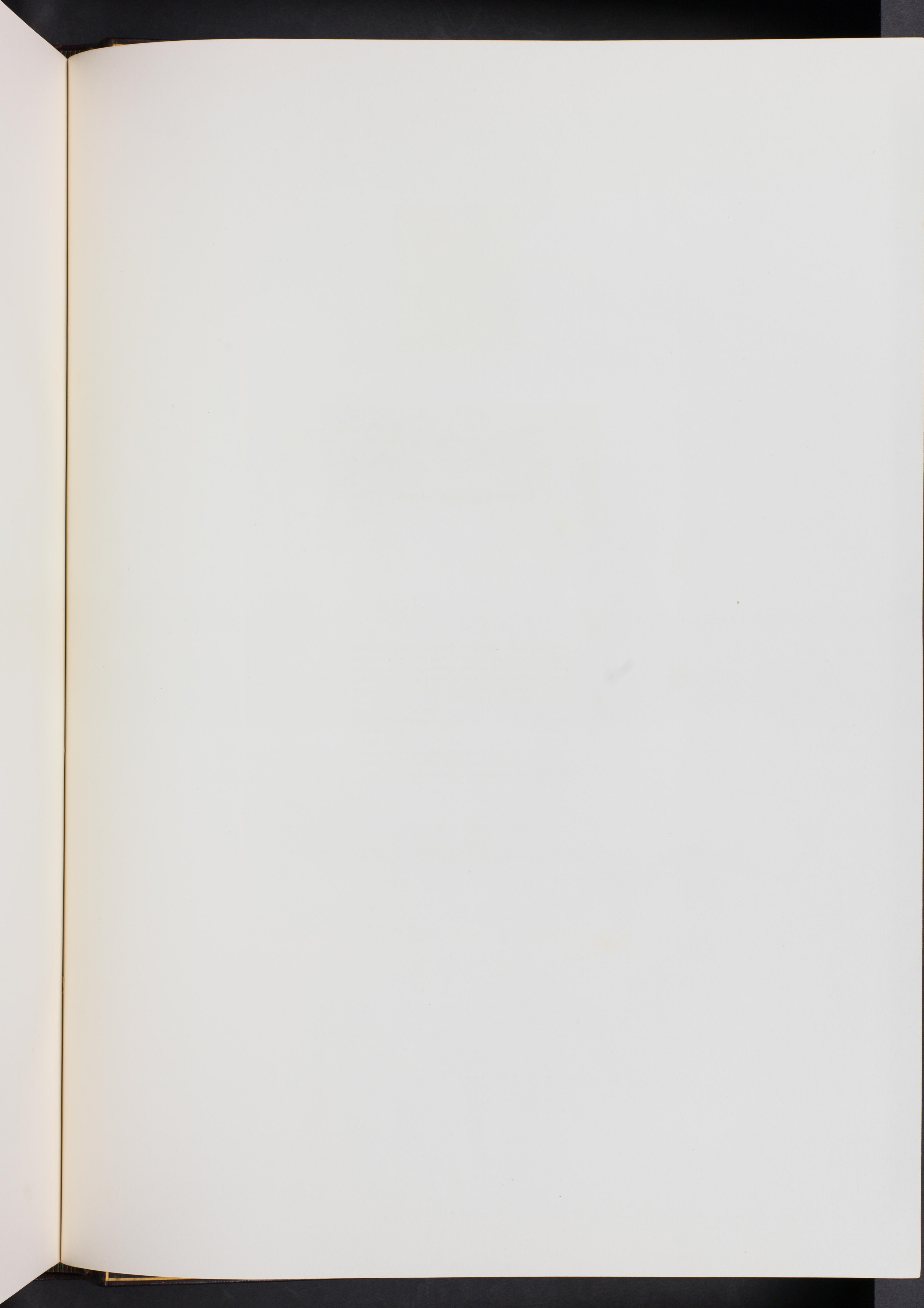
Leyden is a large and beautiful city, containing about 50,000 inhabitants. The extraordinary siege which it endured, in the year 1573, was one of the most remarkable events in the great struggle against the Spaniards. As a reward for the bravery and devotion of its inhabitants, leave was granted to form a university within its walls, and the distinction to which it has since risen, has drawn hither students from every part of Europe.



LA MAISON DE VILLE, A LEYDE.

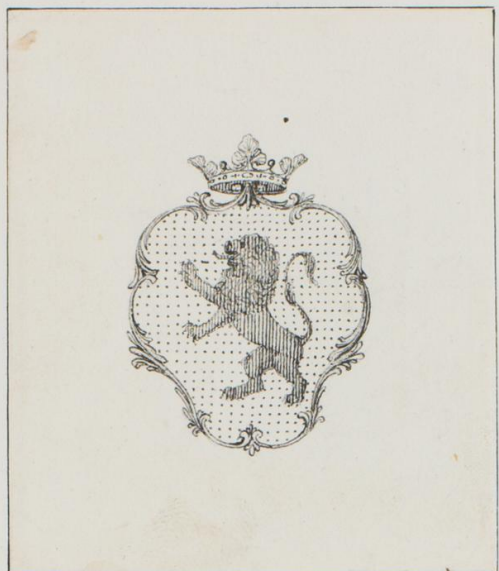
CETTE rangée magnifique d'édifices occupe une partie considérable de la rue principale de la ville. L'architecture présente un mélange de style assez singulier, et avec les ornemens fantasques, l'ensemble forme un très-bel édifice. En dedans il y a quelques tableaux remarquables, d'anciennes armures, etc.

La ville de Leyde est grande et belle, et la population en est estimée à 50,000 âmes. Le siège mémorable qu'elle soutint dans l'an 1573, est un des événemens les plus extraordinaires dans la grande lutte contre les Espagnols. En récompense de la bravoure et du dévouement des habitans on y fonda l'université, qui a acquis depuis une grande célébrité, et a attiré les étudiants de tous les pays de l'Europe.







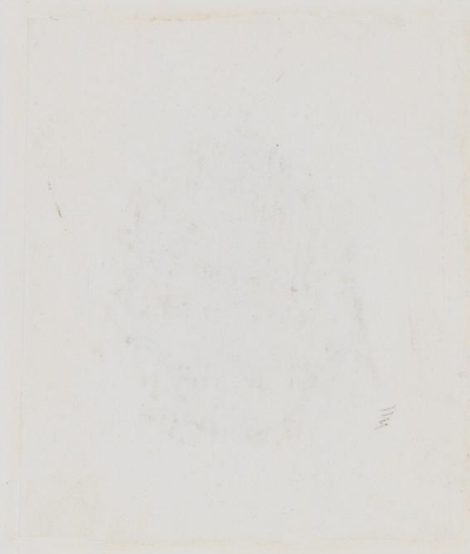


GROOTE HOUT-POORT, HAARLEM.



BESIDES the interest which we take in Haarlem from its eventful history, it claims additional notice from being the birth-place of the reputed inventor of the art of printing. Laurence Koster is said to have made this discovery, about the year 1440, by cutting the bark of beech trees into letters, whilst walking in the wood of Haarlem. This wood is about a mile distant from the city, and forms a delightful promenade for the inhabitants. The approach to it is through the picturesque gateway represented in the annexed view, and which has, in consequence, obtained the name of the Great Wood Gate.* The magnificent mansion of Mr. Hope, since occupied by the Princess Dowager of Orange Nassau, stands at the entrance of the wood.

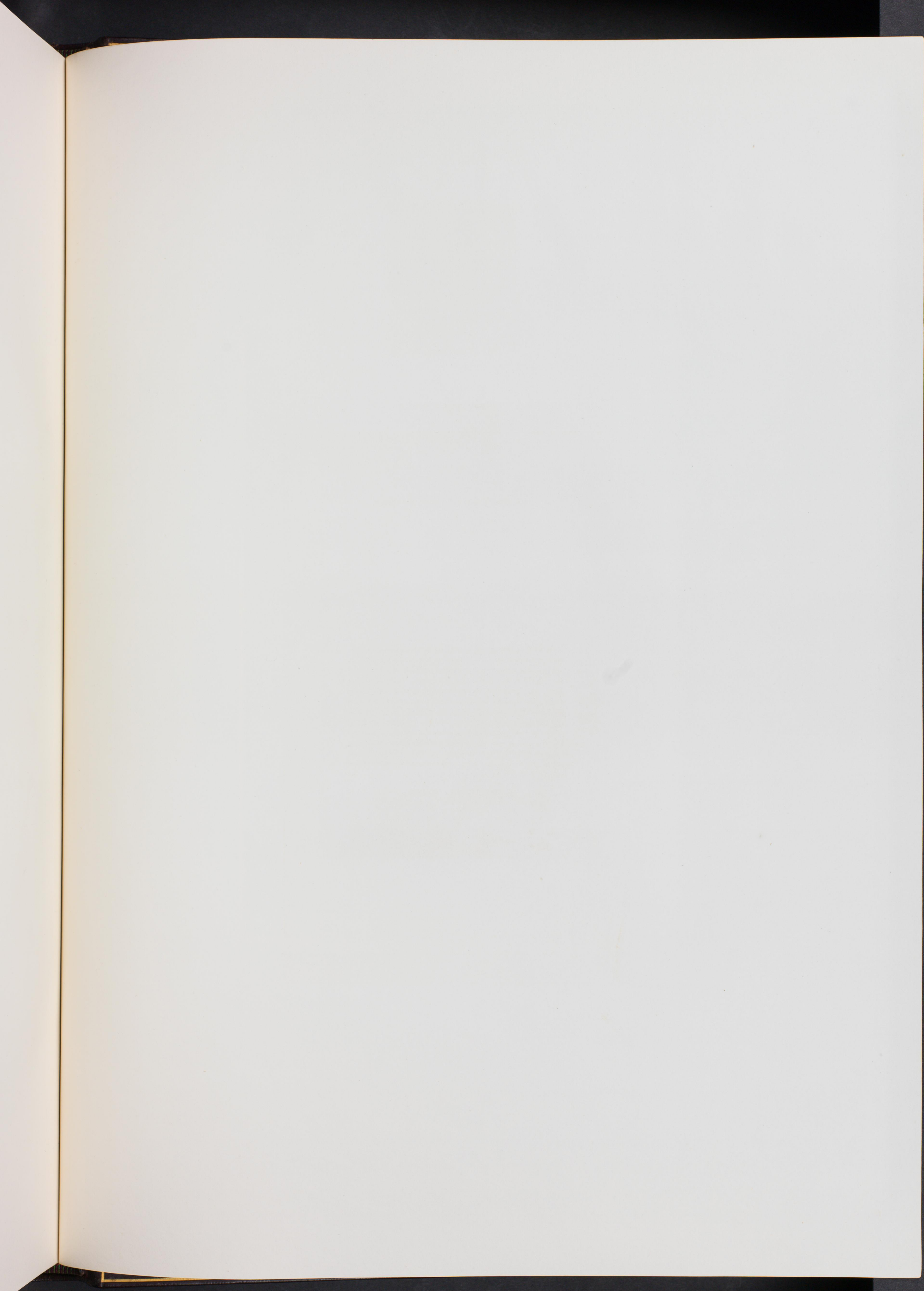
* Since this view was taken, the Groote Hout-Poort has been removed, and a more convenient entrance made, opening besides a fine view to the wood.



LA GRANDE PORTE AU BOIS, HAARLEM.

OUTRE l'intérêt qu'on prend à Haarlem à cause des événements extraordinaires qui remplissent son histoire, cette ville mérite encore d'arrêter notre attention comme ayant donné naissance à l'inventeur réputé de l'imprimerie. Laurent Koster, dit-on, fit cette découverte vers l'an 1440, en taillant de l'écorce d'hêtres en forme de lettres, pendant qu'il se promenait dans le bois de Haarlem. Ce bois, à une mille de distance de la ville, forme une promenade délicieuse pour les habitans. L'approche en est par la porte pittoresque représentée dans la vue ci-jointe, et qui est nommée en conséquence la Grande Porte au Bois.* Le superbe château de Monsieur Hope, occupé depuis par S. A. R. la Princesse Douarière d'Orange Nassau, est situé à l'entrée du bois.

* Depuis que cette vue fut prise, la Grande Porte au Bois, a été démolie. On y a fait une entrée plus commode, par laquelle on a une belle perspective du côté du Bois.

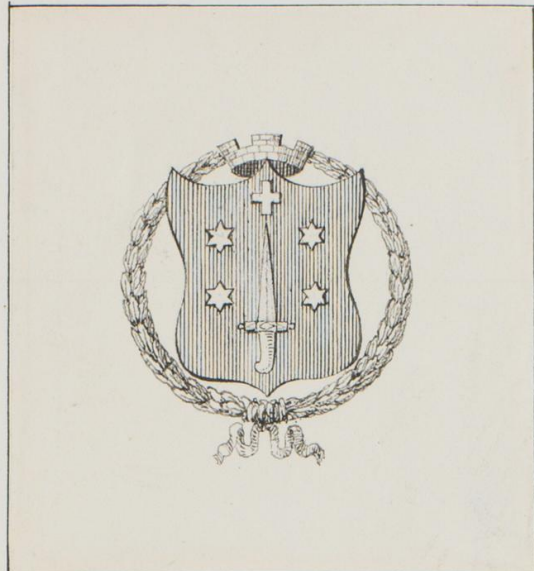




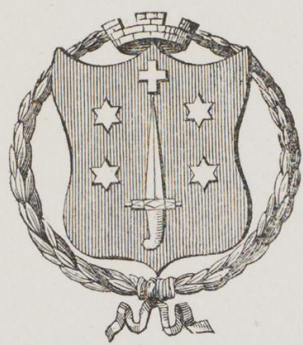




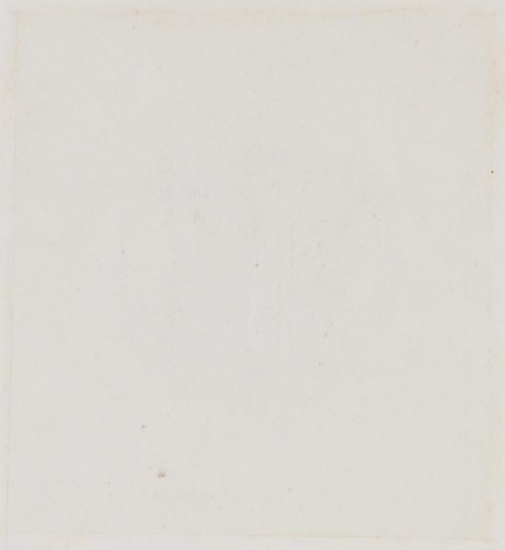
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HAARLEM.



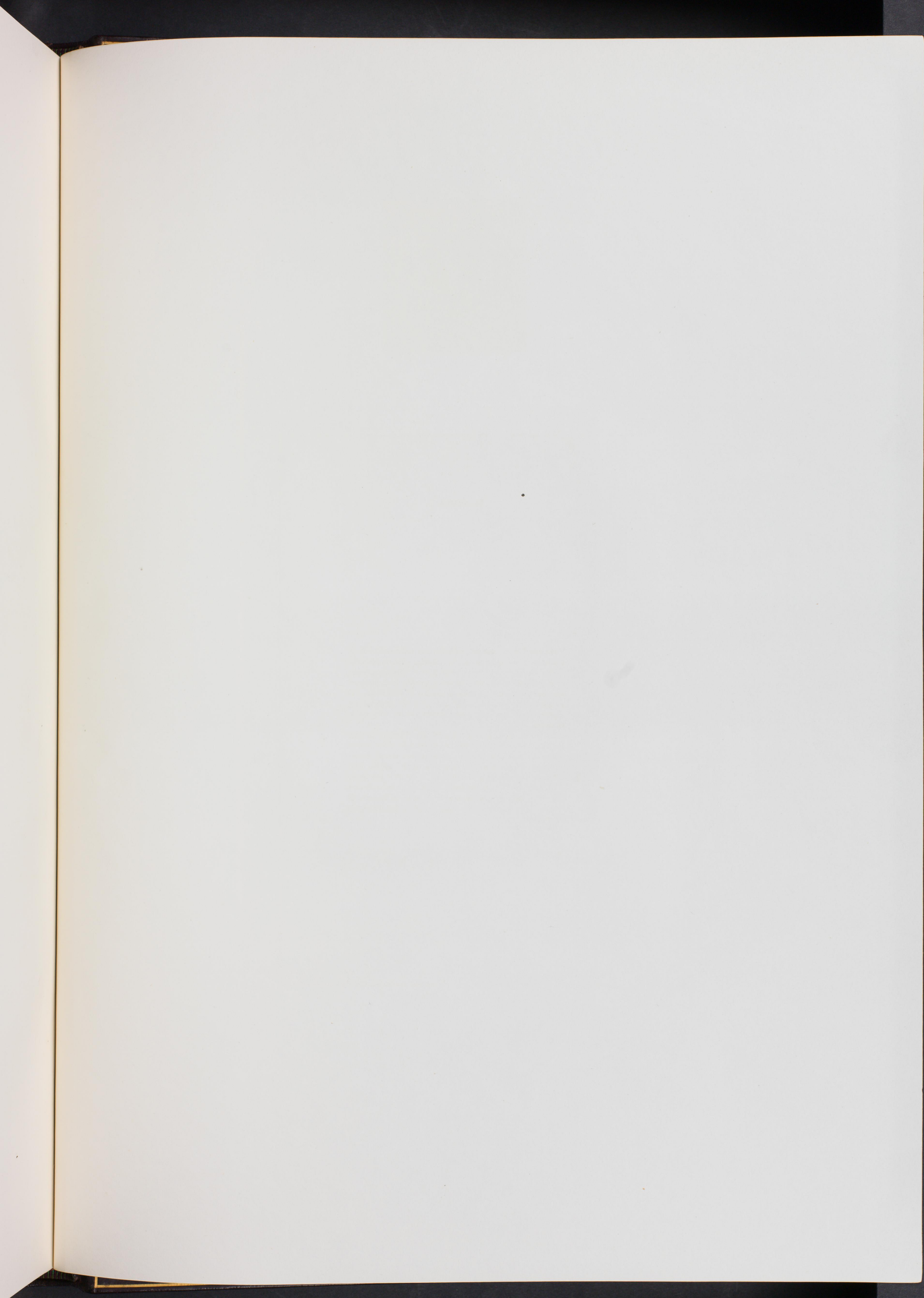
HAARLEM is one of the most interesting cities in Holland, not only on account of its remarkable history, but also from its peculiarly neat appearance. It is almost unrivalled for the perfect cleanliness of its streets, many of which are of handsome width, and the houses large and well built. There is also a greater look of comfort and wealth about its inhabitants than in the other cities of Holland. The annexed view, taken from the Turfmarkt, will give an idea of the most prevalent features of Dutch towns, the streets being every where intersected by canals bordered with trees. In the back ground is the great church, famed for being the largest in Holland, but better known from its possessing the finest organ in the world. This astonishing instrument is 108 feet high and 50 wide, and contains nearly 5,000 pipes, the largest of which is 32 feet in length.



HAARLEM.

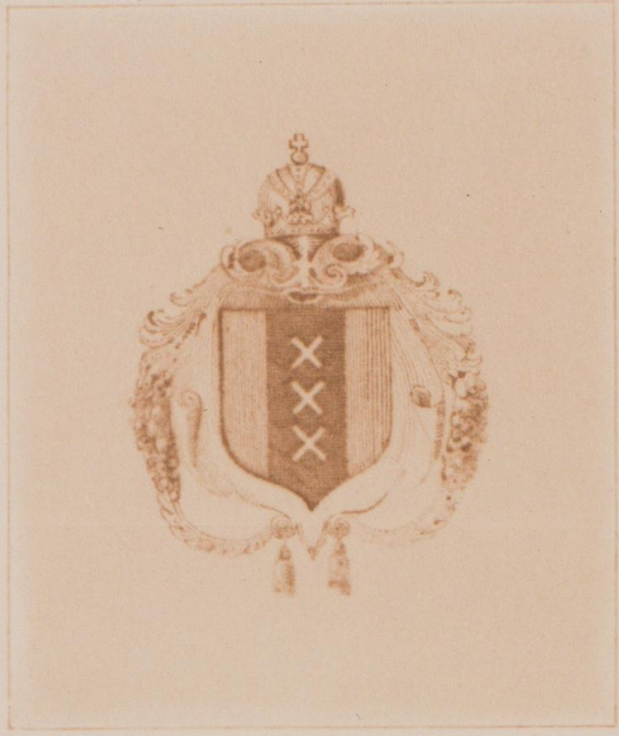
HAARLEM est une des villes les plus intéressantes de la Hollande, non-seulement par son histoire remarquable mais encore par sa netteté toute particulière. Elle est presque sans égale pour la propreté recherchée des rues, dont plusieurs sont belles et larges, les maisons grandes et bien bâties. Il y a aussi, chez les habitans, un air de bien-être et d'opulence supérieur à ce que l'on trouve dans les autres villes de la Hollande.

La vue ci-jointe, prise du Marché aux Tourbes, donnera une idée des particularités qui caractérisent les villes hollandaises; les rues étant partout coupées par des canaux bordés d'arbres. Dans le fond est la grande église, célèbre pour être la plus grande de la Hollande, et encore plus renommée par la possession du plus bel orgue du monde. Cet instrument étonnant a 108 pieds de hauteur et 50 pieds de largeur. Il contient près de 5000 tuyaux dont le plus grand a 32 pieds de longueur.









THE PALACE, AMSTERDAM.

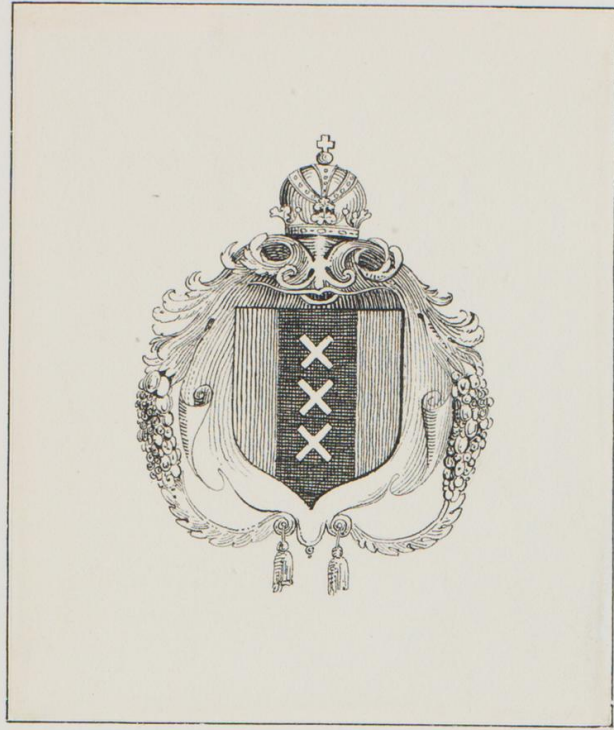


THIS noble edifice was built for a town-hall, after the designs of Jacob van Campen. Its foundation was laid in the year 1665, and the whole finished in eight years. The form of the building is a right angled pentagon, 200 feet in length and 225 in breadth; the height, including the cupola, 150 feet. It stands isolated on the town's ramparts, forming the great square called the *Plaza*, which opens upon the sea.

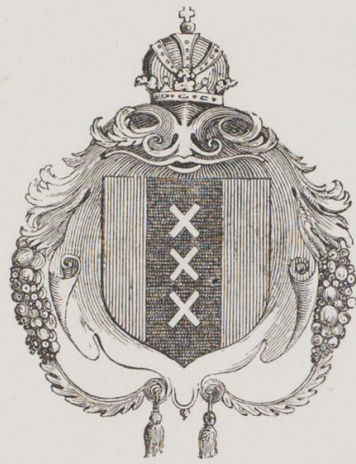
Until the year 1806, it was always known as a Town-Hall, but was then altered to *Palace* in consequence of a royal edict, such on the recall of the house of Orange. It was reserved as a palace for His Majesty William the First, who was proclaimed, from the balcony in front, King of the Netherlands, on the 15th of March, 1815.

Our limits will not admit of a detail of the numerous decorations, in sculpture and painting, which adorn this splendid edifice.

The interior of the palace is divided into several courts, by the arrangement of which, the architect has succeeded in forming a series of beautiful walks, and a fine view of the sea.



THE PALACE, AMSTERDAM.

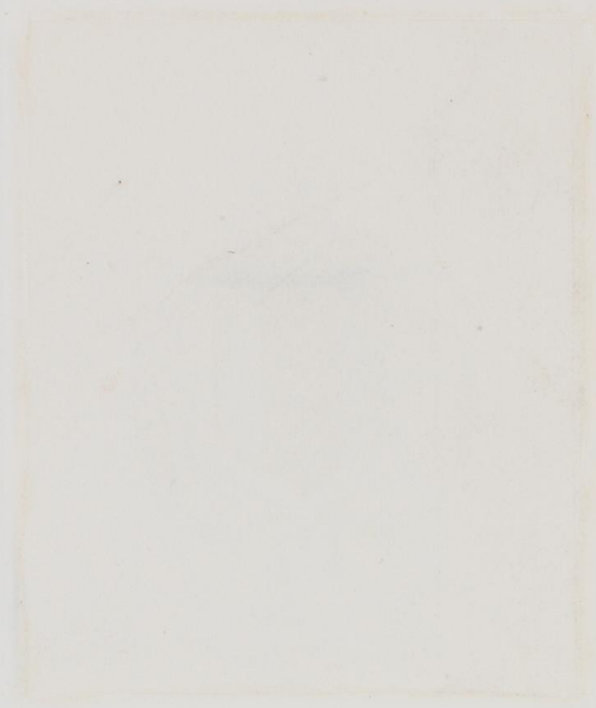


THIS noble edifice was built for a town-hall, after the designs of Jacob van Campen. Its foundation was laid in the year 1648, and the whole pile was completed in eight years. The form of the building is a right angled parallelogram, 282 feet in length and 222 in breadth; its height, including the cupola, 183 feet. It stands isolated on the Dam, a large square fronting the great canal called the Damrak, which opens upon the port.

Until the year 1808, it was always made use of as a Town-Hall, but was then offered to Louis Bonaparte as a royal residence; and, on the recall of the family of Orange, it was reserved as a palace for His Majesty William the First, who was proclaimed, from the balcony in front, King of the Pays-Bas, on the 15th of March, 1815.

Our limits will not admit of a detail of the numerous decorations, in sculpture and painting, which adorn this splendid edifice.

The march of the procession celebrating the commencement of the herring fishery has been introduced, to give additional interest to the scene.



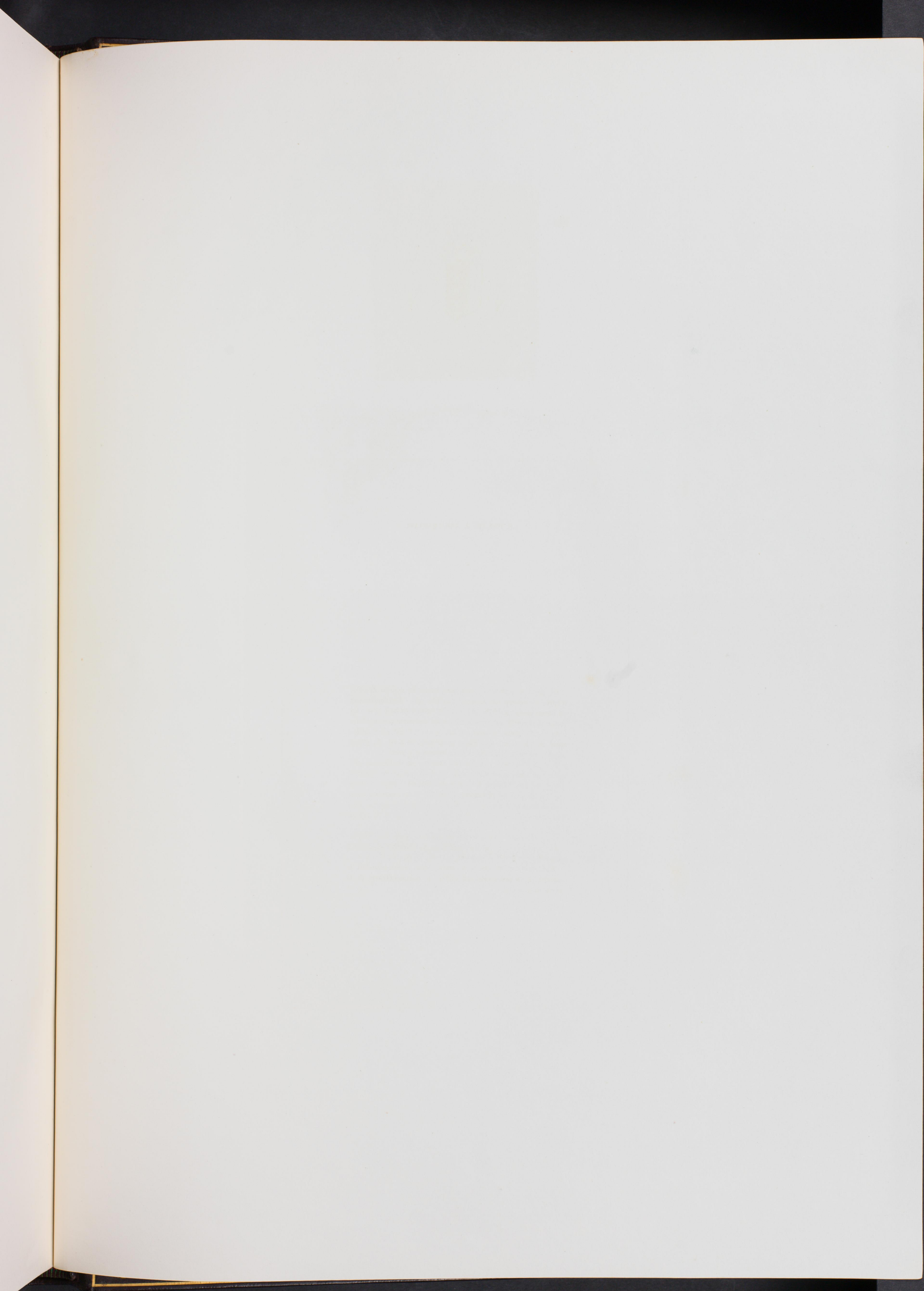
LE PALAIS À AMSTERDAM.

CE superbe édifice fut érigé pour servir de maison de ville, d'après les dessins de Jacques van Campen. Les fondemens en furent posés en 1648, et le tout fut achevé en huit ans. La forme de l'édifice est celle d'un parallélogramme rectangulaire long de 282 pieds, et large de 222 pieds. Il est placé isolément sur le Dam, une place spacieuse, vis-à-vis du grand canal, nommé le Damrak, et qui s'ouvre sur le port.

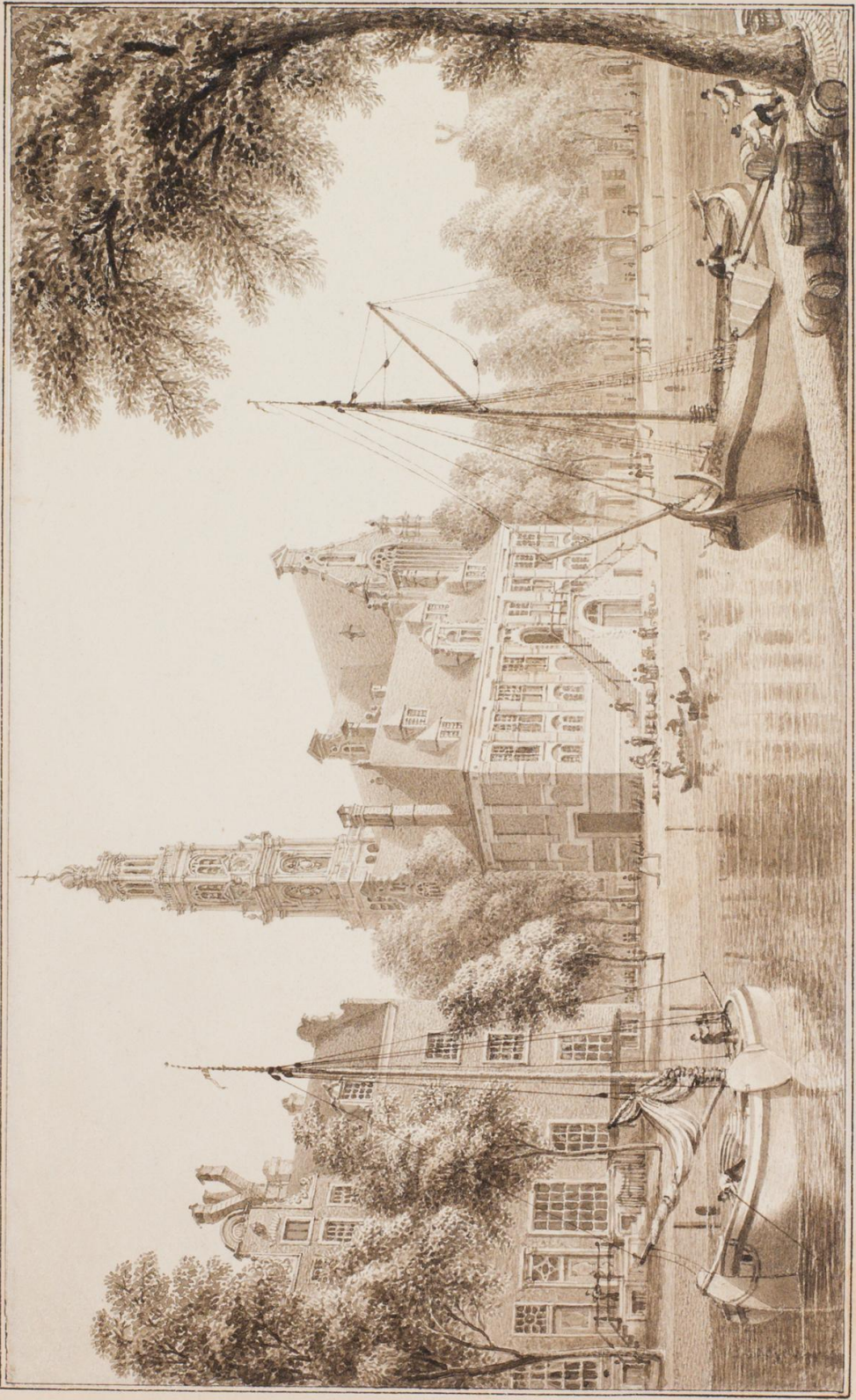
Jusqu'à l'an 1808 il conservait toujours sa destination primitive de maison de ville; mais à cette époque on l'offrit à Louis Bonaparte, pour lui servir de résidence royale. Lorsque les princes de la maison d'Orange furent rappelés, on le réserva pour le palais de Sa Majesté Guillaume I, qui fut proclamé Roi des Pays-Bas, du balcon de la façade, le 15 Mars, 1815.

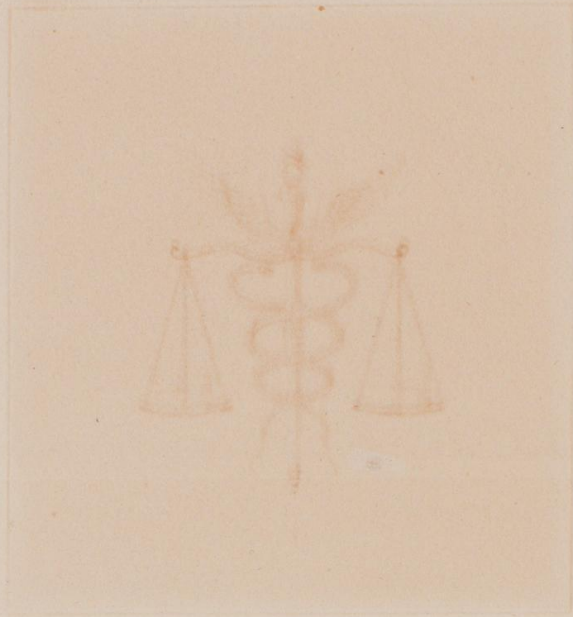
La place nous manque pour le détail des nombreuses décorations, tant en sculpture qu'en peinture, qui ornent cet édifice magnifique.

Pour relever l'intérêt de la scène, nous avons introduit la marche de la procession qui célèbre le commencement de la pêche aux harengs.





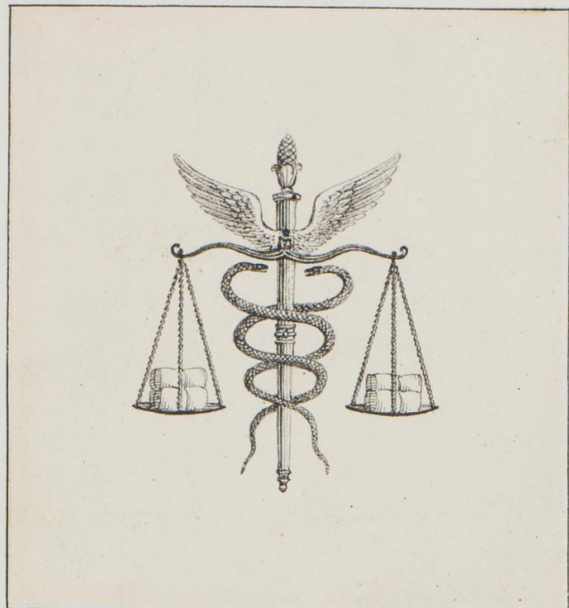




THE WESTERN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION



This month marks the anniversary of the formation of the Western Medical Association. It is a fitting time to review the progress of the Association since its inception in 1890. The Association has grown from a small group of physicians in the West to a large organization representing the medical profession in that section of the country. Its efforts have been directed towards the improvement of medical education, the advancement of medical science, and the promotion of the highest standards of medical practice. The Association has been successful in many of its endeavors, and its influence is felt throughout the West. It is a source of pride and honor to all those who are associated with it.



THE WESTER KERK, AMSTERDAM.



THIS church stands upon the Westermarkt, between the Princes Gragt and Keizers Gragt, and, as its name implies, is situated in the western quarter of the city. It was built in the year 1620, and is one of the handsomest churches, dedicated to the service of the reformed religion, in the Dutch capital. The length of the building is 168 feet, its width 97 feet. The handsome tower attached to it is the loftiest in Amsterdam, being 299 feet in height, and its summit is gracefully terminated in the form of an imperial crown. One of the bells in this tower, weighing 15,000 pounds, is tolled every morning and evening to announce the opening and closing of the city gates and barriers.

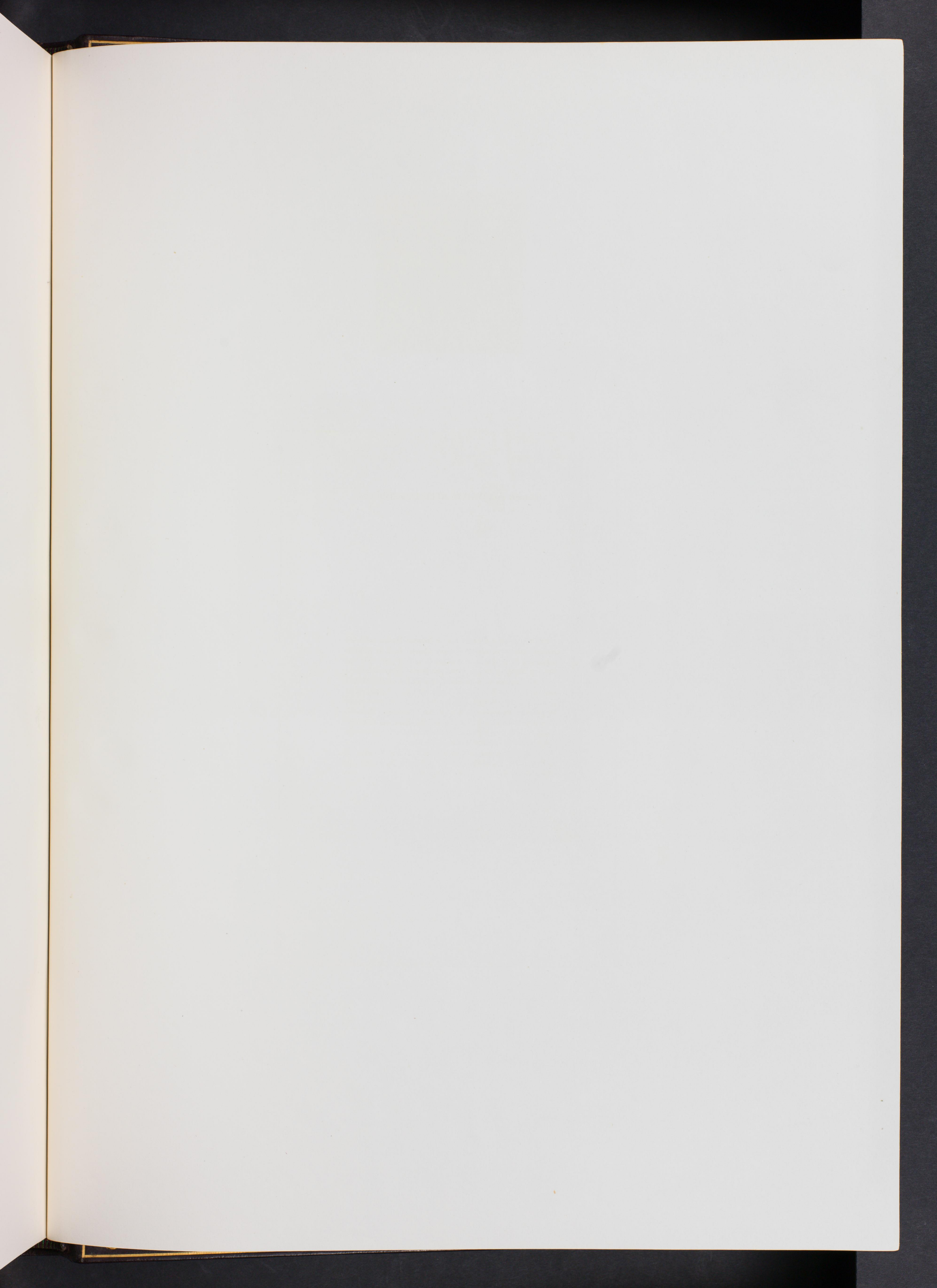
In front of the Wester Kerk, and on the bank of the Keizers Gragt, is the Waag, one of the four public edifices at which all the merchandise of Amsterdam must be weighed.



L'ÉGLISE DITE WESTER KERK À AMSTERDAM.

CETTE église est située sur le Wester Markt, entre les canaux Prinzen Gragt et Keisers Gragt, dans le quartier occidental de la ville ainsi que son nom l'indique. Elle fut bâtie en 1620, et c'est une des plus belles églises réformées dans cette capitale de la Hollande. Cet édifice est long de 168 pieds et large de 97. Sa belle tour, haute de 299 pieds est la plus élevée dans la ville d'Amsterdam, et le faite se termine élégamment en forme d'une couronne impériale. Une des cloches dans cette tour, qui pèse 15,000 livres, est sonnée le matin et le soir pour annoncer l'ouverture et la clôture des portes et des barrières de la ville.

Au-devant de cette église, et au bord du Keisers Gracht, est le Waag, un des quatre édifices publics à Amsterdam où toutes les marchandises doivent être pesées.







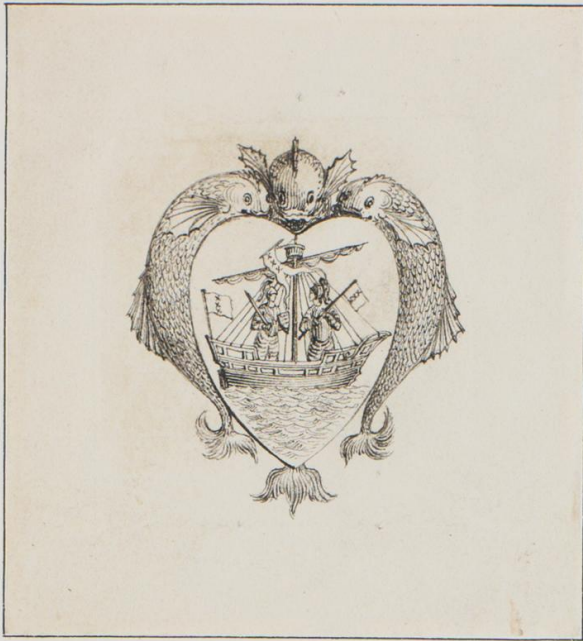


THE HERRING TOWER, AMSTERDAM



This herring tower was erected in the year 1665 upon the site of an ancient round building, called the Tower of the Herring. It takes its name from being the place where the company of herring-brokers hold their office for regulating the import and export trade of the commodity of herring. The upper part of the tower is octagonal, standing upon a circular basement story, and the whole is surmounted by an open spire, which was placed over it in 1815, when the tower was repaired and furnished a new face.

The old style of houses in Amsterdam, as built in the Dutch style, being considerably lower than ours, the picturesque appearance of this place which, with the old joining part, is always a scene of great beauty and interest.



THE HERRING TOWER, AMSTERDAM.



THIS picturesque tower was erected in the year 1605 upon the site of an ancient round building, called the Tower of the Holy-Cross. It takes its name from being the place where the company of herring-fishers hold their office for regulating that important and lucrative branch of the commerce of Amsterdam. The upper part of the tower is octagonal, standing upon a circular basement story, and the whole is surmounted by an open cupola, which was placed over it in 1815, when the tower was repaired and lowered a few feet.

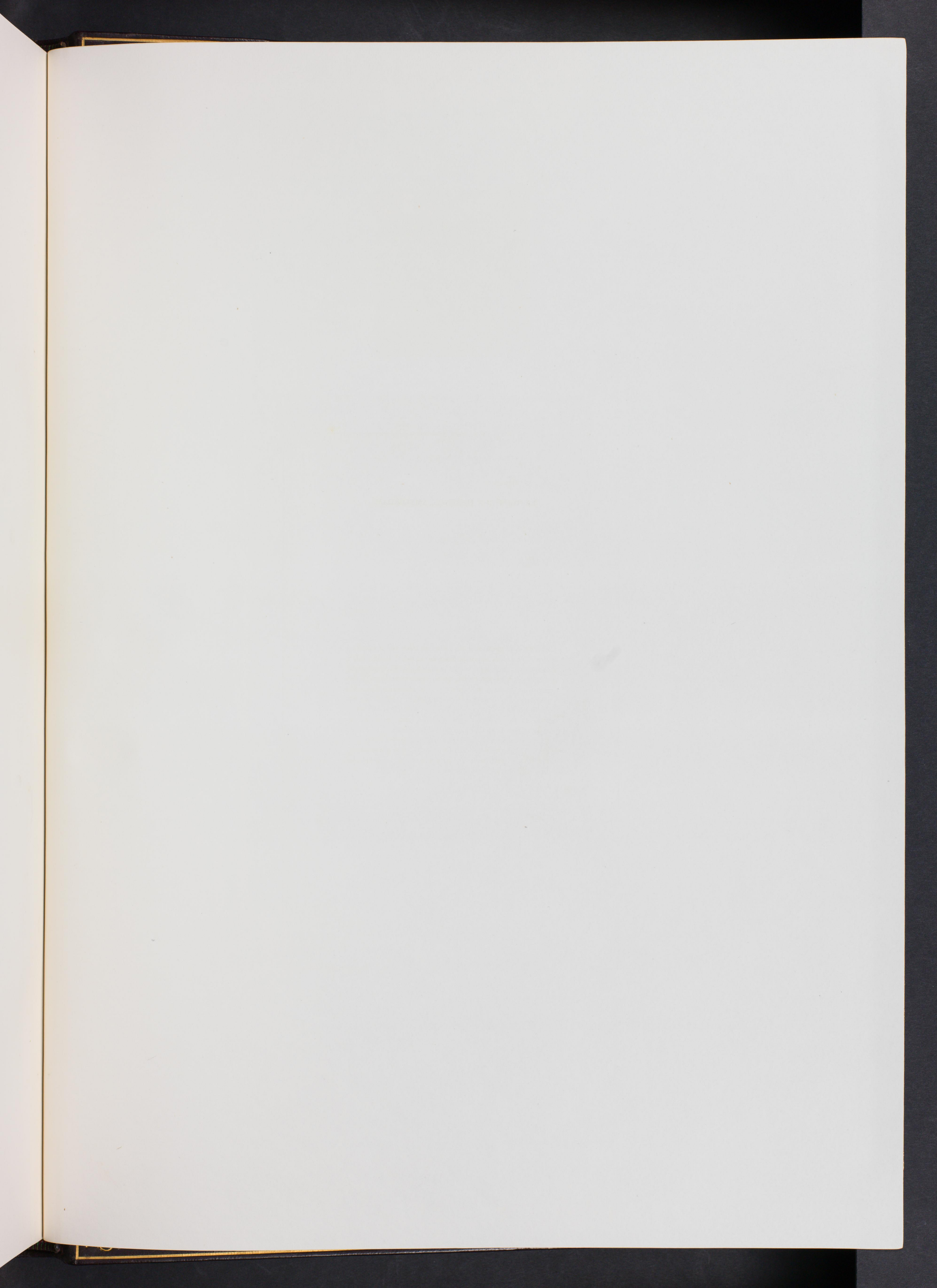
The old range of houses contiguous, all built in the Dutch style, leaning considerably forwards, adds much to the picturesque appearance of this place which, with the adjoining port, is always a scene of great bustle and activity.



LA TOUR AUX HARENGS, AMSTERDAM.

CETTE tour pittoresque fut bâtie l'an 1605, sur le site d'un ancien édifice rond, appelé la Tour de la Sainte-Croix. Elle a reçu son nom, parce que c'est ici que la compagnie pour la pêche aux harengs tient son bureau, pour régler cette branche importante et lucrative du commerce d'Amsterdam. La partie supérieure de la tour est de forme octogone, et placée sur un étage inférieur de forme circulaire: le tout surmonté d'une coupole ouverte, qui y fut ajoutée en 1815, lorsque la tour fut réparée et sa hauteur diminuée de quelques pieds.

La suite y attenante, d'antiques maisons, toutes bâties dans le style Hollandais, s'avancant bien en avant, ajoute beaucoup à l'apparence pittoresque de cette place, qui, avec le port voisin, présente toujours une scène des plus animées.



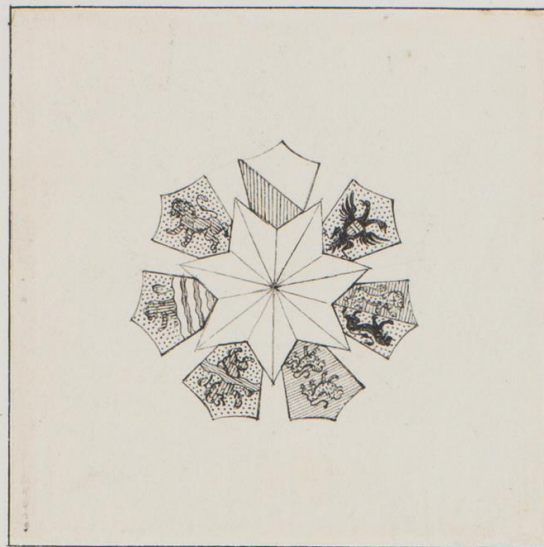




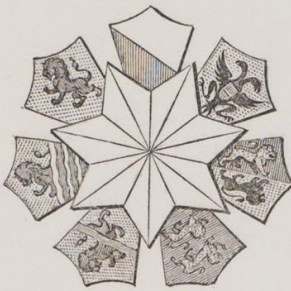


WORTHINGTON WATER

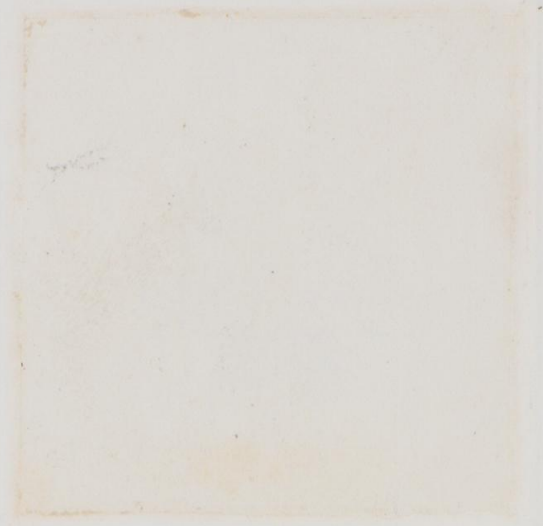
This water is a mineral of the highest purity and is found in the mountains of the State of Virginia. It is a natural spring which has been known for many years. The water is of a soft and agreeable taste and is adapted for medicinal purposes. It is recommended for the cure of various disorders of the stomach and bowels, and for the relief of headache and neuralgia. It is also a valuable beverage for the aged and the infirm.



MONTALBAN'S TOWER, AMSTERDAM.



THIS tower is situated at the eastern extremity of the ancient boundary of the city, in the angle formed by the canals of the Oude Schans, and the Waals Eylands Gragt. It is interesting from having been one of the last points where the Spaniards struggled to preserve their dominion over Holland. Most of the Dutch cities, roused from their torpor by the cruelties of the Duke of Alva, who had been appointed governor-general by Philip the second, had previously shaken off the foreign yoke. The city of Amsterdam for a time continued its submission, but at length, wearied by tyranny and oppression, it joined the common league, and from that time the independence of the Seven Provinces was established.



LA TOUR DE MONTALBAN, AMSTERDAM.

CETTE tour est située au bout oriental des anciennes limites de la ville, dans l'angle formé par les canaux de "l'Oude Schans," et le "Waals Eylands Gragt." Elle est intéressante en ce qu'elle a été un des derniers points où les Espagnols s'efforcèrent pour retenir leur domination en Hollande. La plupart des villes Hollandaises, excitées par les cruautés du Duc d'Alva, nommé gouverneur par Philippe II, avaient déjà secoué le joug étranger. La ville d'Amsterdam restait encore soumise, mais enfin poussée au bout par la tyrannie et l'oppression, elle se réunit à la ligue générale, et fut assurée, dès-lors l'indépendance des Sept Provinces.

